THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man. *July 16, 1919* *$1.50 per Year*

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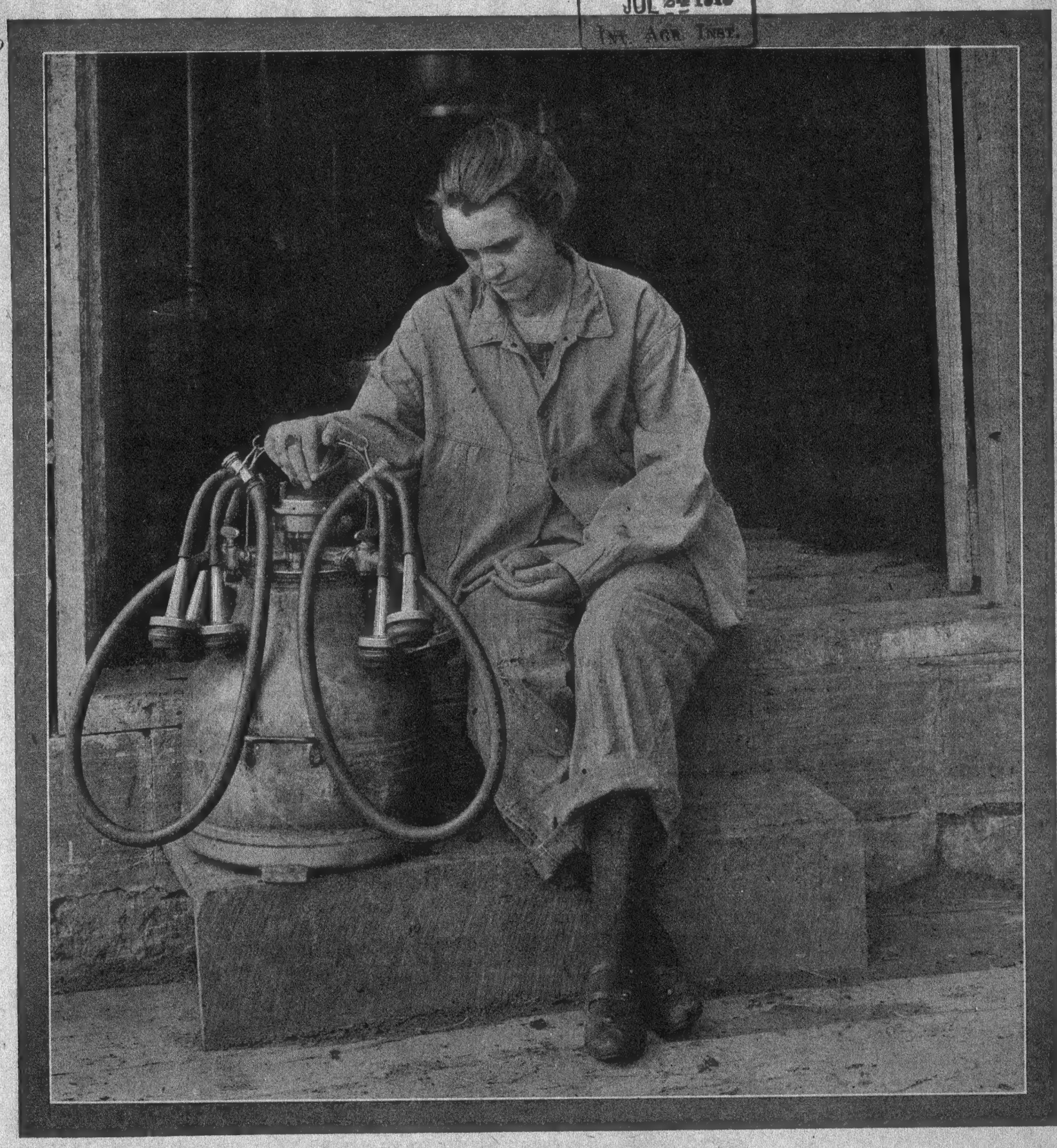

THE MODERN DAIRYMAID

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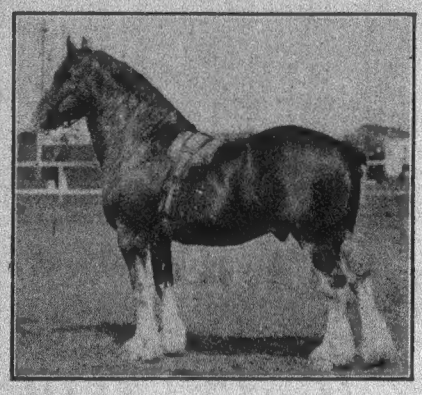
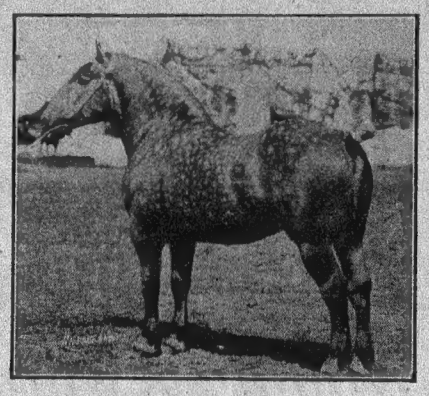


The Annual Holiday of the People of Saskatchewan



Provincial Exhibition

REGINA, July 28, 29, 30, 31
August 1 and 2, 1919

THE EXHIBITION THAT IS A BIG SUCCESS

10,000 Exhibits

In the Departments for

Livestock, Poultry, Butter and Vegetables, Dogs, Flowers, Cookery, Grain, Industrial and Government Exhibits, School Work, Implements and Automobiles

Seating for 12,500 People at the Grand Stand

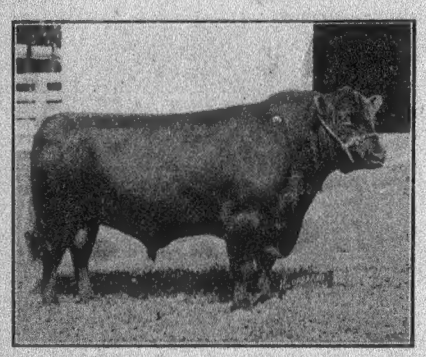
Attractions That are Best

Including:—

Sousa's Band,
Sixteen Horse Races
Three Full Programmes of Auto Races
Stunt Flying by Two Famous Military Aviators,
Vaudeville Acts,
Over Twenty Shows, and Rides in the Fun-Making Midway

Improvements

Over $150,000 is being expended on new buildings and other improvements on the Provincial Exhibition Grounds. The new buildings, include a Livestock Arena, which has a judging ring 210 feet long and 86 feet wide, with surrounding seating for 5,000 people; a new livestock stable to provide accommodation for 150 head of horses; an addition has been made to the Grand Stand to provide seating for 2,000 people, and a new bleacher stand provides for another 2,000 seats. The old Winter Fair Building has been remodelled to provide space for an Automobile Show. Roadways around grounds have been resurfaced with cinders so that visitors will get around comfortably even though there should be some wet weather. The buildings, which were used last year by the militia, are again available for our use. The buildings in use for the general exhibits this year have a floor space of 60,000 square feet, or more than double the space used last year.



Days of The Exhibition

Monday, July 28, Regina Citizen's Day

Regina citizens will get the exhibition away to a good start by having their weekly half-holiday on Monday instead of Wednesday. All exhibits will be in place before noon on Monday.

Tuesday, July 29, Americans' Day

Former American citizens hold their annual re-union at the Regina Exhibition when thousands of them gather from all parts of the province. Sousa's Band will be the big attraction this year, as it is the most famous American Band. No one knows how to play "The Stars and Stripes" like John Philip Sousa. He will include many other dearly-loved American pieces in his program specially for Americans' Day.

Wednesday, July 30, Moose Jaw Day

Three special trains will come from Moose Jaw on Wednesday to carry the crowds from our sister city to the Provincial Exhibition. The business houses of Moose Jaw will close at noon on Wednesday so everybody can come.

Thursday, July 31, Farmers' Day

No one appreciates the Regina Exhibition so much as does the farmer. His day can always be counted on for a big crowd. From the time of entering the grounds at the great implement display to the last livestock barn, the farmer gets the keenest enjoyment out of what he sees.

Friday, August 1, Veterans' Day

The provincial executive of the Great War Veterans' Association has decided to have the first great annual reunion of Veterans in connection with the coming exhibition at Regina, and Friday, August 1, is the day. It is not intended to make this a reminder of what was experienced in the war, but rather a celebration of the return of peace and to provide an occasion for the getting together of the heroic men who gallantly took part in the victorious fight.

Saturday, August 2, Labor and Travelers' Day

This will be one of the best days of the whole week. All industrial exhibits will be kept in place and every attraction will be seen. The great feature will be the thrilling automobile races in the afternoon. After the Saturday evening concert by Sousa's Band, the Midway will be the centre of attraction. Shortly before midnight on Saturday, there will be a brilliant display of fireworks to mark the close of the greatest exhibition ever held in Saskatchewan.

HEAR SOUSA'S BAND

Each Afternoon and Evening for Six Days

Special Railway Rates

Reduced tickets for the round trip for the Regina Exhibition will be issued by the different railways. These tickets will be on sale from all stations in Saskatchewan and east to Hartney, Harte and Brandon, in Manitoba, and west to Medicine Hat, Alberta. The fare will be lowest one-way first-class fare and one-third for the round trip, minimum 25c. The tickets will be on sale from July 26 to August 2, inclusive, and will be good for the return trip on any day up to and including August 4.

T. B. Patton,
President

D. T. Elderkin,
Secretary, REGINA

A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittance should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal note, postal, bank, or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers — entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.

Associate Editors: W. J. HEALY, R. D. COLQUETTE, JOHN W. WARD, E. A. LLOYD and MARY P. McCALLUM.

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ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display: 30c., 35c. and 40c. per agate line. Livestock Display: 25c. per agate line. Classified: 7c. per word per issue.

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Canadian Council of Agriculture

Disposal of the 1919 Wheat Crop—Political Action and Other Important Matters Dealt With

THE Canadian Council of Agriculture met at Winnipeg, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, July 8, 9 and 10. There were present H. W. Wood, of Alberta, the president, who presided; R. McKenzie, of Manitoba, the vice-president; Peter Wright, Andrew Graham, Bruce Eadie, of Manitoba; J. A. Maharg, M.P., J. B. Musselman, Thomas Sales, R. M. Johnson, Hon. George Langley, F. W. Riddell, W. J. Robinson, Saskatchewan; P. Baker, Herbert Greenfield, R. A. Parker, C. Rice-Jones, of Alberta; Hon. T. A. Crerar, M.P., J. F. Reid, M.P., J. R. Murray, John Kennedy; J. J. Morrison and W. L. Smith, Ontario; George F. Chipman and W. J. Healy.

Pursuant to notice given, an amendment was made in the constitution, enlarging the executive of the council by one, to provide for a representative of Ontario. J. J. Morrison, of the United Farmers of Ontario, was elected to that position.

The council discussed a number of important matters. The resolutions decided upon in regard to the need of the establishment in Canada of an organization similar to the United States Grain Corporation, under government control, for the purpose of realizing the best possible return for the wheat crop of 1919, and the resolution dealing with the report of the cost of living committee at Ottawa, are printed in full in editorials in the present issue of The Guide.

The secretary read letters from the secretary of the United Farmers of British Columbia, reporting a movement in that province towards the amalgamation of the Farmers' Institutes and the United Farmers of British Columbia. The report from British Columbia said that considerable feeling prevailed in that province favoring the affiliation of the United Farmers of British Columbia with the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Propaganda Work

The secretary reported in connection with publicity work, showing that 80,000 leaflets had been printed since the last meeting, some 40,000 of which had been already circulated.

A memorandum by Mr. McKenzie, regarding the engagement of Mr. Caron to promote publicity through French-Canadian papers, was presented by the secretary. After a discussion on this matter, it was decided to approve of the proposal to engage Mr. Caron to carry on publicity work through French-Canadian newspapers. Such work to be under the direction of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the United Farmers of Ontario. It was also decided to have literature published in the French language for circulation amongst the French-Canadian settlers in the western provinces.

Munitions Plants

The secretary read a memorandum prepared by Sir Chas. Ross, relating to the use of the Dominion Arsenal and the Dominion Rifle Factory, for the manufacture of farm implements under the control of the federal government. After some discussion it was decided to file this memorandum for reference. A committee was appointed to consider the question of employing in some line of normal industry, those industrial plants which were used during the past four years for war purposes.

League of Nations and Agriculture

A report was also read in connection with the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture as part of the League of Nations, as suggested in a resolution introduced at the last meeting.

A letter from Sir Robert Borden was read, in which it was pointed out that the League of Nations' covenant provided for the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture, and mentioned the probability of a present international institute at Rome being included as part of the League of Nations' organization.

Feed Shortage in the West

The following message was sent to the Dominion government by telegraph:

"The Canadian Council of Agriculture in session at Winnipeg, has received information that approximately 500,000 head of stock in Alberta are without feed in consequence of the continuous drought. Amount of feed below average north of Edmonton. Only small surplus in Central Alberta. No feed in southern Alberta.

"Similar conditions exist in parts of Saskatchewan in districts which have endeavored to introduce mixed farming on the prairie. No grazing available for immediate want. Hay usually available for winter feed is also a failure.

"Information also supplied council that large quantities of feed are avail-

Continued on Page 29.

EVENTS TO REMEMBER

Irrigation Convention, Medicine Hat, August 4, 5 and 6.

Annual Course for Rural Ministers, Manitoba Agricultural College, July 28 to August 8.

Saskatchewan Hereford Breeders' Association Meeting, Regina, July 31.

Class A Fairs

Brandon, Man. .....July 21 to July 26
Regina, Sask. .....July 28 to Aug. 2

Class B Fairs

Camrose, Alta. .....July 17 to July 19
Lloydminster, Sask...July 21 to July 23
N. Battleford, Sask...July 24 to July 26
Prince Albert, Sask...July 29 to Aug. 1
Yorkton, Sask. .....Aug. 5 to Aug. 8
Swift Current, Sask...Aug. 5 to Aug. 7
Weyburn, Sask. .....Aug. 5 to Aug. 7
Dauphin, Man. .....Aug. 6 to Aug. 8

Seed Fairs

International Dry Farm Products Exposition, Kansas City, Sept. 24 to Oct. 4.
National Soil Products Exposition, Winnipeg, Feb. 24 to Feb. 28, 1920

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Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

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Your watch will be fitted with a new mainspring, and returned in 36 hours, and guaranteed for one year

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Incorporated 1869

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Capital Authorized	$ 25,000,000
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Reserve Funds	16,000,000
Total Assets	430,000,000

President: Sir Herbert S. Holt.
Vice-president and Mg. Director: E. L. Pease.
General Manager: C. E. Neill.
Supervisor of Central Western Branches: Robert Campbell.

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We are prepared to make loans to responsible farmers on the security of threshed grain or against bills of lading.

200 Branches Throughout the West

When a Man

insures his life he does well.

When he insures his PURPOSE he does better. A man ordinarily takes insurance to protect his family. When he sees to it that the Policy is drawn to most surely effectuate that purpose, he renders his family the soundest possible service.

That implies benefit in the form of an INCOME, the most valuable type of protection.

Write for information concerning the attractive Monthly Income Policies of

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Dept. "I" Head Office: WINNIPEG

Send us your name, address and date of birth and get a copy of the Farmer's Account Book—free on request. Your INCOME TAX can be accurately figured by the use of this book.

TRY FALL RYE

Write For Circular

Stands drought. Rarely suffers from frost. Seldom lodges. Yields big on even poorest land. Kills weeds. Investigate this crop and sow this Fall.

Harris McFayden Seed Co., Ltd.

"Farm Seed Specialists" WINNIPEG

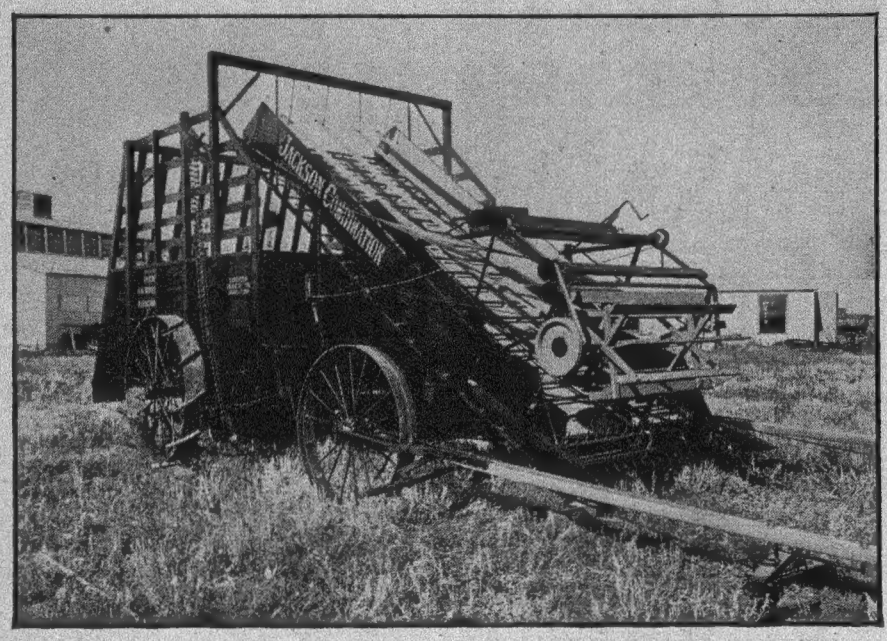
Hop-Malt Beer Extract

Sample Can, enough for one gallon, postpaid ..... $ .50
Large Can, enough for six to seven gallons, postpaid..... 1.75

Of finest genuine Lager Beer to be made at home. Full directions given how to make it according to the Temperance Act. Satisfied customers everywhere. Agents Wanted.

HOP-MALT COMPANY LTD.,

Hamilton, Ontario.



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JACKSON Combination Sheaf-Loader and Carrier

A Machine that has stood the Test of Time in the Three Grain-Growing Provinces

OTHERS are copying our machine now, which is the strongest evidence that our machine is superior. This is surely what every man is looking for—THE BEST.

It saves its price every year in picking up loose grain that careless pitchers waste.

It saves its price every year in the amount of labor saved at five or six dollars a day.

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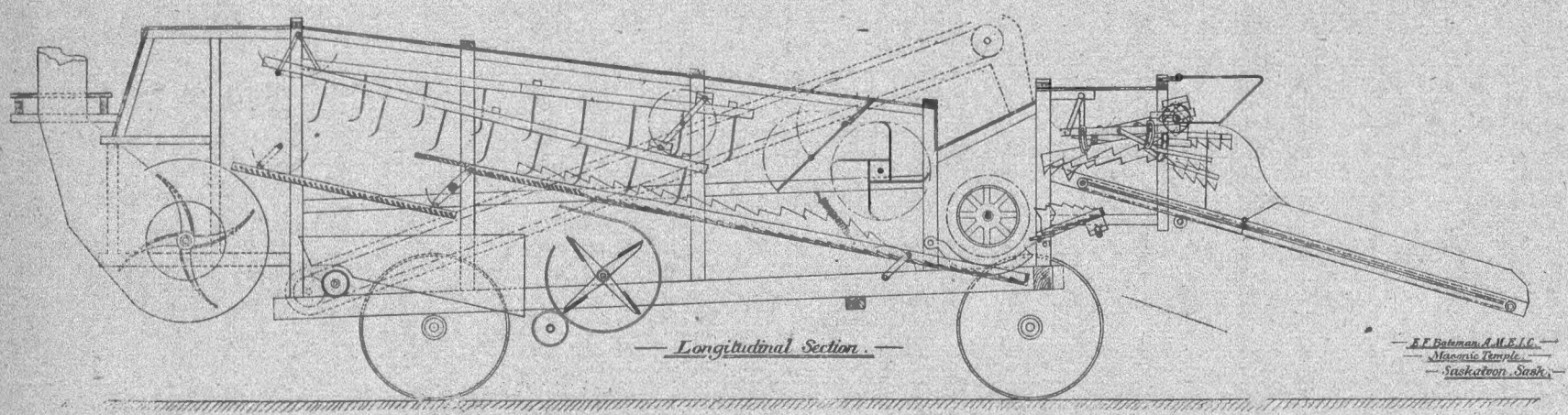
Our machine does not smoke cigarettes—it does not strike for higher wages—it does not take any boarding in wet weather—it will always do what it is calculated to do with reasonable treatment.

Jackson Combination Low Down Threasher.



Longitudinal Section.

E. F. Bateman, A.M.E.I.C.
Masonic Temple,
Saskatoon, Sask.

Jackson Combination Low Down Threshing Machine

Oh, Land, the Amount of Sweat This Machine Will Save!

A threshing machine designed and constructed by a practical thresherman of over forty years' experience, who knows just what your difficulties are and has remedied them in this machine.

FARMERS AND THRESHERS: You owe it to yourselves to thoroughly investigate these two machines at the following fairs: Calgary, Saskatoon, Brandon and Regina

Jackson Machines Limited

SASKATOON, CANADA

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 16, 1919

Marketing Our Wheat

Unless prompt governmental action is taken there is every prospect of our wheat crop being marketed under most chaotic conditions, causing heavy losses to the farmers and to Canada generally. The Dominion Government has lifted restrictions on future trading in grain exchanges, and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange announces its intention to open the market very shortly for future trading. The price of cash wheat will remain at the figure fixed by the Board of Supervisors—$2.24½ per bushel—until the end of the grain year, August 31. Although our wheat crop will be cut down by the drought in Saskatchewan and Alberta, there will be well over 100,000,000 bushels for export. With conditions as they are at present this is a matter of averting what may well develop into a national disaster.

The United States, according to the best estimates, will have for export nearly 450,000,000 bushels of wheat, which will tax their transportation facilities to the utmost, and will undoubtedly close American channels to Canadian wheat. The seriousness of this is realized when it is known that over half of our wheat reaches the eastern seaboard through American channels. Furthermore, it is extremely unlikely that the United States will permit the entry of Canadian wheat for consumption when it has such a large surplus of its own to dispose of. These probabilities, in fact almost certainties, indicate that our Canadian wheat must be exported entirely through Canadian channels and sold entirely on the European market.

The United States has created the United States Grain Corporation, which organization will have charge of the marketing of the entire wheat crop of the United States, totalling probably 1,200,000,000 bushels, of which the exportable surplus is estimated at from 410,000,000 to 450,000,000 bushels. At the head of the United States Grain Corporation is Julius Barnes, probably the leading authority on grain marketing on the continent. In every country in Europe Mr. Barnes has established branches of his selling organization. He has created probably the finest national selling organization in the world, backed by the richest nation in the world, and proposes to sell the surplus of the American crop at not less than the American fixed price of $2.26 per bushel.

Canada's wheat must be sold on the European market in competition with the American wheat. It requires merely common sense to know that the best selling organization will sell its wheat to the best advantage. If the Canadian markets are open the private traders will not be able to compete with the United States Grain Corporation. They have not the financial backing nor will they, in all probability, be able to secure the necessary shipping and transportation facilities to market the crop expeditiously. Furthermore, the opening of the market to unrestricted trading will encourage speculation; trading will be done on a wide margin because of the increased risks; the farmers will get less than the market value for their wheat, and our crop will be thrown on the bargain counter of Europe to bring what it may. The opening of the markets will, no doubt, be an excellent thing for the speculators, but in all probability it will be disastrous to the farmer. It is in the very best interest of Canada generally that a good price be secured for our wheat, in order to stabilize business throughout the coming year.

It was with all these matters in mind, and with a thorough knowledge of the situation, that the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in session in Winnipeg last week, adopted the following resolution:—

> Understanding that the government of Canada has taken no action to control the marketing of the Canadian wheat crop of 1919, and in view of the following facts: (1) That the entire importation of wheat into European countries is under government control; (2) That the United States, Canada's principal competitor in the sale of wheat, has created a highly-organized and well-financed corporation under government direction, to dispose of its exportable surplus of wheat; (3) That it is imperative in the national interest that Canada should secure the maximum return for its wheat crop; and, further: (1) That the opening of the markets for unrestricted trading in wheat on the Canadian Grain Exchanges, as is in immediate prospect, would promote speculative rather than legitimate trading; (2) That because the true function of grain exchanges can be performed only when international operations are completely possible in an unrestricted way, they would entirely fail to provide means for disposing successfully of the wheat crop; (3) That trading under such conditions with their attendant risks would provide a market at country points for the farmers' wheat only at prices much below its real value, and at times would be bound to result in there being no country market at all.
>
> Therefore, the Canadian Council of Agriculture is strongly opposed to the opening of the Canadian markets for unrestricted trading in wheat and would reiterate its recommendation of August, 1918; that the government of Canada create, without delay, a body similar to the United States Grain Corporation, with like powers and functions and with the financial accommodation adequate to its operations.

This resolution was forwarded, by wire, to the Dominion government. It is well known that the Dominion Government does not intend to take any part in the marketing of the wheat crop, chiefly because it will entail some responsibility, and possibly some financial obligation, but the Dominion Government has a very decided responsibility in the matter. The price of wheat was fixed for two years by the Government; for what purpose? Not for the benefit of the farmers, but to keep the price down. Had the price not been set by the Government for the last two crops, it would probably have gone to $3.00 or $4.00 per bushel, because of world demand. But the farmers have made no complaint despite the fact that producers of other commodities were not restricted in the prices which they were allowed to charge. If conditions were normal today, and the world's markets were open and unrestricted there would be no demand from the farmers for assistance in marketing the wheat, but faced with conditions as they are and with competition of a character absolutely unprecedented, it is absolutely essential that the Dominion Government, in the interest, not only of the wheat growers, but of Canadian business generally, should create immediately a competent organization for handling and marketing our wheat crop.

Wheat Price and Living Costs

In disregard not only of manifest economic principles but of plain common sense, the report framed by the Cost of Living committee at Ottawa and submitted to Parliament before the ending of the session, sets forth conspicuously the price of wheat as a main cause of the conditions which the committee was appointed to spend some time in looking into.

In the history of the Dominion Parliament there have been some extraordinary reports framed by investing committees, so-called. But there has never been a more extraordinary report than this one, which presents as its main conclusion an assertion without either facts to support it, or arguments to give it a semblance of justification. The thing is fittingly dealt with in the following resolution which the Canadian Council of Agriculture passed at its meeting last week:—

> Resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture is unable to discover either in the evidence given by the witnesses before the Cost of Living Committee at Ottawa, or anywhere in the report made by that committee to the House of Commons anything which justifiably can be made to serve as a foundation for the outstanding importance given in that report to the present price of wheat as a factor in the cost of living. The committee is careful to point out that it makes no attempt to say whether the price of wheat fixed by the Government was fair and just; it is also careful to say nothing at all about the fact that the fixing was done not to keep the price of wheat up but to hold it down. Competent authorities have stated that if there had been no such action taken by the Government, the price would have risen to nearly double the figure at which it was fixed. In that event there would have been a high rate of profit to the wheat growers, indeed, but not nearly as high as the rate of profit actually realized by some of the tariff-protected manufacturers on necessaries of life. The manner in which the committee's report touches upon those exorbitant profits and also upon the excessive elaboration and costliness of distribution methods can only be characterized as lenient in contrast with the vigor of the endeavor made to give the fixed price to which wheat has been held down a disproportionate magnitude among the factors in the cost of living in Canada at the present time.

If, as the report framed by the committee at Ottawa asserts, the price of wheat is so all-important a factor in determining the costs of living, how then is the fact to be explained that when the Government fixed the price of wheat two years ago, the prices of all staple food commodities, like the prices of other necessaries of life, kept right on climbing, month after month?

This, surely, is a question which those who declare the price of wheat to be a controlling factor should at least make some pretence of attempting to answer. It is a question which they cannot answer. They endeavor, instead, to draw attention away from it by means of high-sounding generalities, which, upon examination, are found to be hollow and empty.

To Avert a Great Disaster

The prospect of many hundreds of thousands of cattle perishing by hunger in Alberta and Saskatchewan, with consequent disaster to thousands of Canadians for whom the continuance of the drought is spelling devastation and ruin, is one that the Canadian Council of Agriculture has done well to bring urgently before the attention of the Dominion Government, with a view to immediate action in co-operation with the Provincial Governments.

There should be every possible endeavor to bring to the minds of the whole Canadian people knowledge of the calamitous conditions which have been created by the drought in Southern Alberta as well as in other areas and in areas of Saskatchewan where the farmers have been devoting their efforts to introducing mixed farming. The situation which is fast developing in those areas is one which has already assumed proportions which claim national attention.

The message of the Council of Agriculture to Ottawa points out that large quantities of feed are available in Manitoba for present needs and for winter feeding, and suggests co-operative action by the federal and pro-

vincial authorities, as already mentioned. If there is a delay on the part of the authorities, such delay will mean a disaster to the cattle industry in Western Canada which it will take years to recover from.

Action should be taken at once so that the resources of the country will not be destroyed or wasted, and ruin and suffering fall upon large numbers of its people.

Senate Kills Prohibition

One more count in the long and damning indictment against the Senate, one more proof that the "upper chamber" at Ottawa should be dealt with radically, is furnished by the killing of the bill to extend prohibition for another year. The bill was passed by the House of Commons extending the orders-in-council prohibiting the importation, manufacture and transportation of liquor for 12 months after the signature of the peace treaty. The senate revised the bill to bring prohibition to an end as soon as the peace treaty was signed. The action of the senate was entirely autocratic. These senators are law unto themselves. They are appointed for life and are responsible to nobody. The most of them were appointed because they had been faithful followers of one or more of the political parties, or represented the big financial and protectionist interests.

The feeling throughout Canada has been steadily growing in favor of senate reform or abolition. This action of the senate in killing the prohibition bill which had passed the House of Commons practically unanimously should be the beginning of the end. The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people to make the laws of this country. If they do not enact satisfactory legislation the electors have an opportunity every few years to discharge them and replace them by other law makers, but the senate is absolutely beyond the reach of public opinion. It is an institution that has no place in a democratic country. It should be put out of existence or reformed so that it cannot continue to balk the will of the people and snap its fingers at public opinion. Prohibition has been one of the greatest boons that ever came to Canada. Now, because of the action of the senate, liquor will be freely shipped into every dry province, and the nefarious traffic will raise its head once more because 34 senators have willed it so.

Board Of Grain Appeal

Among the last acts of the last session of Parliament was an amendment to the Canada Grain Act providing for the creation of a Board of Appeal as a permanent factor in the grain trade. This board will be composed of three members who will be expert grain inspectors. Any shipper dissatisfied with the grading upon his grain will be enabled to appeal, and have the sample reviewed by the Board of Appeal, who may either confirm or alter the decision of the chief grain inspector. The Canadian Council of Agriculture has for years urged the creation of this Board of Appeal, knowing it to be absolutely necessary in order to ensure that each car of grain receives the grading to which it is entitled. A similar Board of Appeal has long been established at Minneapolis as a part of the grading system of Minnesota.

Equally as important as the creation of the Board of Appeal is the place where it is to be located. The Canadian Council of Agriculture has repeatedly recommended that the Board of Appeal be located at Winnipeg, where it will be in close touch with the grain trade, and where all grain is inspected. On the other hand, the Board of Grain Commissioners have recommended it to be located at Fort William, chiefly because their own office is at Fort William, instead of at Winnipeg, where it should be. The Fort William grain exchange is also conducting an active propaganda to get the Board of Appeal located in its city, with the no doubt laudable object of adding to the importance of Fort William. But this Board of Appeal is created at the request of the organized farmers, and solely for the improvement of the grading system. Surely the recommendation of the men who grow the grain should carry more weight than any recommendation from those who are merely interested in making money out of the grain. So important is the matter that J. A. Maharg, President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, on the floor of Parliament declared that if the Board of Appeal was not located at Winnipeg, then the grain growers would prefer not to have any Board of Appeal. The Council of Agriculture last week endorsed Mr. Maharg's stand. It will be most unfortunate if the Dominion Government, after creating the Board of Appeal, should destroy its usefulness by locating it at Fort William instead of at Winnipeg, where every condition prevails to make the Board of Appeal what the organized farmers have intended that it should be.

Bawlf On The Wheat Price

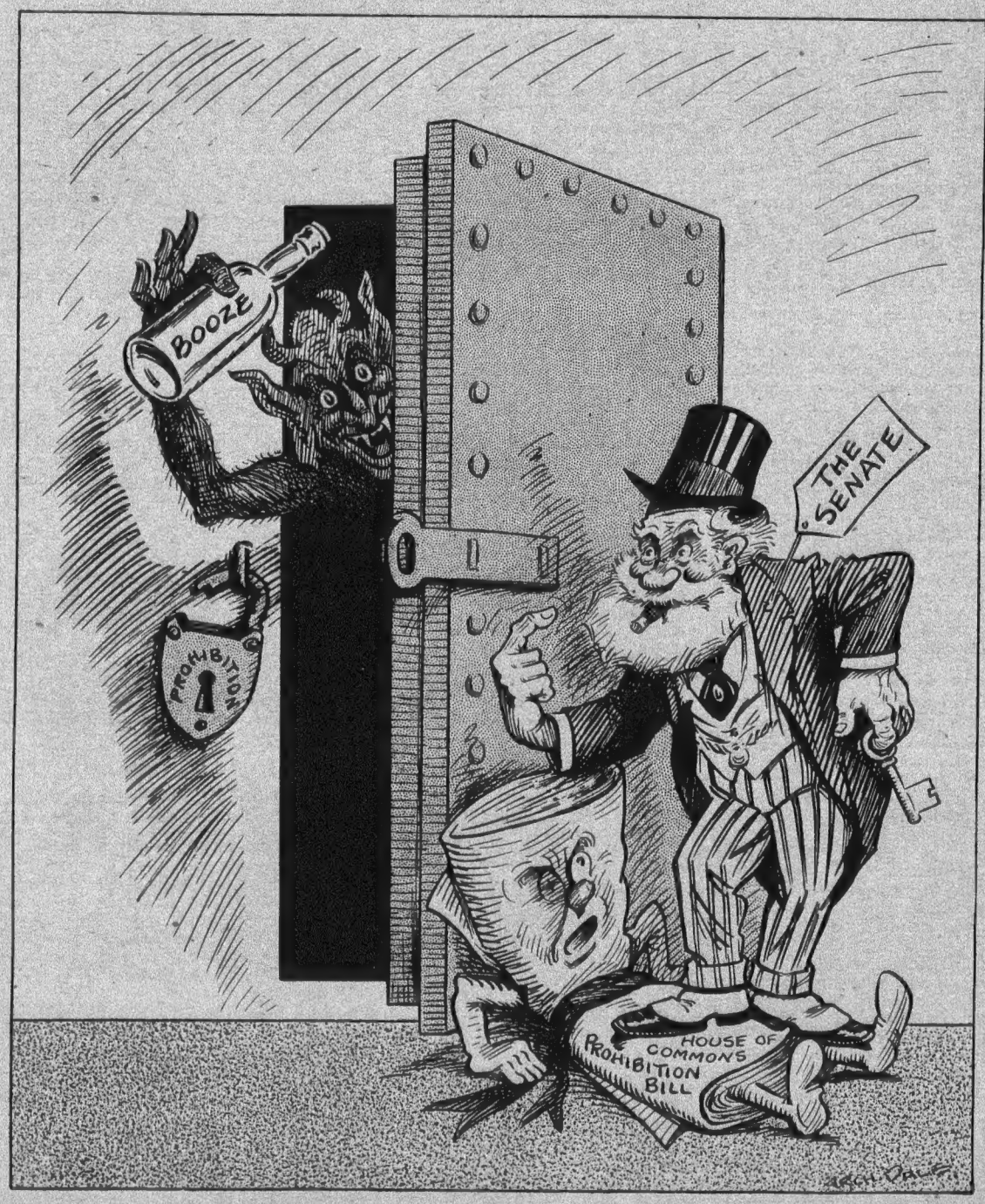
When he was asked to state the cause of the high cost of living, one of the witnesses before the committee at Ottawa which was supposed to be investigating that subject said:—

> The cause of the high cost of living is the high cost of wheat. Wheat is the barometer of all food products. Prices of foodstuffs would lower if Mr. Reid's (M.P. for Mackenzie) cohorts will take a little less for their wheat.

The same witness said, further, that "the farmers never want a fixed price unless it is a high price." When he said that he knew perfectly well, of course, that when the price of wheat was fixed two years ago, it was fixed not to keep it up, but to hold it down. He knew also, of course, that when the price of wheat was fixed, that fixing did not control food prices. They kept right on mounting. As for the barometer, that instrument does not control the pressure of the atmosphere, any more than the thermometer controls its temperature. It is the other way about.

It might be thought that the witness in question would realize that his statements about the farmers would come with not the best grace in the world from the head of a grain company whose profits in the last two years were $700,000, which is the amount of its capital. But, of course, he was quite as eager as the majority of the committee to try to make the farmer the scapegoat and raise an unjustified hue and cry against him. That was how W. R. Bawlf, the head of the N. Bawlf Grain Company showed in such a poor light when he undertook to pose as a deep thinker on economic problems.

The Farmers' Platform appeals to all who have at heart the cause of true democracy and economic justice in our country. It appeals to all who have the forward mind, whether city dwellers or farmers, and who are loyal to the principle of equal rights to all and special privileges to none.



Another Good Reason For Senate Reform

Lloyd George and Democracy

Has the Great British Statesman Deserted the Cause of the People?---The Land Question as a Test---By John W. Ward

TEN years ago I was a most enthusiastic admirer of David Lloyd George. I regarded him as the great champion of the people, a man whose sole ambition and desire was to release the common people of his country from the oppression of the rich and powerful, to right the wrong, and to bring about such conditions in the United Kingdom that prosperity would mean a higher standard of living for the many who produce wealth rather than huge incomes for those who, possessing great wealth, produce nothing and consume much. But today, I must confess, I have my doubts.

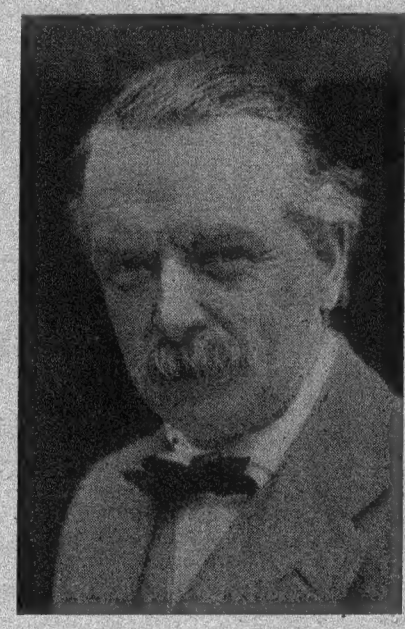
When Lloyd George first gained power as a member of the British government, he immediately proceeded to secure the passage of legislation in the interests of the working classes. His Old Age Pensions Act of 1908, the National Health Insurance Scheme and the Supertax on large incomes, introduced in 1909, together with his speeches on the land question, made him the idol of the aged poor and the most hated and abused man in England by the wealthy and privileged classes. The outstanding failures of Lloyd George have been his lack of courage in dealing with the liquor traffic, and the fizzling out of his campaign on the land question.

Tackling the Dukes

It was Lloyd George's courageous speeches on land monopoly that brought him such intense hatred by the powerful landowners of Great Britain. He challenged the right of the Dukes and other landlords to exact from the people an ever increasing toll in return for the privilege of living and working on Mother Earth, and asked why they should dwell in idle luxury in mansions while the producers of wealth toiled long hours every day and lived in miserable, insanitary hovels. Apparently, he was unaffected by the anathemas that were hurled at him, and laws were passed in 1910 providing for the valuation of all land in the United Kingdom, excluding improvements, and for the imposition of taxes on land values. But nearly ten years experience of the working of those laws makes plain to everyone what those who understood the principles of land value taxation pointed out at the time, that the legislation which was passed did not by any means remedy the evils which Lloyd George had so eloquently attacked. The landowning class wields a tremendous influence in England, and between the concessions which Lloyd George made and the technicalities which were introduced by the legal experts who drew up the bills, the whole thing was made practically ineffective. The valuation has not yet been completed. What has been done, however, has cost the treasury more than the duties have yielded, and a much greater sum has been spent in lawyers fees in the attempt to discover the meaning and application of the phraseology of the acts.

The Land Values Duties

The land values duties are an increment duty, payable when land changes hands, and amounting to one-fifth of the increase in value, subject to the first ten per cent. of increase not being taxed; a reversion duty, payable by the lessor in certain cases on the determination of a lease, amounting to one-tenth of the value of the benefit accruing to the lessor; an annual tax of one half-penny in the pound (one cent on $4.80) on the value of undeveloped land; a mineral rights duty of five per cent. on the amount received by land owners for the right to work coal and other minerals under their land; and as a war measure an excess mineral rights duty, corresponding to the excess profits duty. For the year 1917-1918, these duties produced a revenue of £685,000, and for the year 1918-19 they were estimated to produce £700,000. They were not therefore a success from the revenue point of view, and they do not appear to have had any effect in causing landowners to sell at reasonable prices. What they have done is to make the transfer of land expensive and to cause a tremendous amount of work for lawyers, valuers and estate agents. In his recent budget speech the Chancellor of the Exchequer indicated that the whole thing was a failure, and that it was impossible to complete the valuation according to the rules laid down in the act. Just what the government is going to do about it he did not say.



David Lloyd George
Premier of Great Britain

The Housing Problem

It is becoming more evident every day, however, that the land question is the biggest problem in Great Britain today. There are now before parliament housing bills for England, Scotland and Ireland, land settlement bills intended to provide discharged soldiers and sailors with gardens, small holdings and farms, and a land acquisition bill providing the machinery for the purchase of the land required. Present housing conditions throughout Great Britain are acknowledged by all authorities to be a disgrace to civilization. There are about 3,000,000 people in England living more than two in a room, and in Scotland nearly half the population lives in this overcrowded condition. Discharged soldiers are finding it impossible to obtain homes, and thousands of houses which have long ago been condemned as unfit for habitation have to be used because if the occupants were turned out there would be nowhere for them to go.

One of the most thrilling passages in Lloyd George's election speeches of last fall was that in which he declared that the slums must go, and England be made "a country fit for heroes to live in." To those who have been looking for legislation in accord with these speeches, the proposals which the government have made are intensely disappointing. Both the housing and the land settlement schemes are damned from the first by the cost at which the land must be acquired. The demand for land for building purposes and the high prices of grain and other agricultural produce resulting from government guarantees have caused a land boom in Great Britain, and prices everywhere are greatly inflated. Nevertheless, the Land Acquisition Bill provides that, "in assessing compensations . . . the value of the land shall . . . be taken to be the amount which the land if sold, in the open market by a willing seller, might be expected to realize." This means that the men who have suffered and endured, who have given their limbs and their blood, to save the soil of England from invasion, must now pay for that soil the price which their own sacrifice and the lives of their comrades have given to it.

The Land Blockade

There are abundant instances to illustrate the holding up of housing and municipal improvement schemes by the exorbitant prices asked by landowners. A booklet on House Famine and the Land Blockade, compiled by A. W. Madsen, B.Sc., and published by the United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values, gives over 60 typical instances from different parts of the country. One feature of the British law against which there is a great outcry is the fact that land within the limits of a town or city which is not built upon, is assessed for local taxes, not at its market value, but at its value for agricultural purposes. In many towns more than one-half of the land is rated as agricultural, and it is a common thing for landowners to pay a dollar an acre a year in taxes on land which they will not sell for building purposes for less than $2,500 an acre. This, of course, makes it much easier for landlords to hold their land for a rise in price, and as the land in this country is owned by a comparatively few individuals, there is no competition among sellers. In fact there is a very real land monopoly, which time and again has caused town councils to abandon their schemes for the building of workmen's cottages. Things, however, have now reached a stage where houses will have to be built at all costs, and since the high prices of materials and labor as well as of land, make building an unattractive investment for private enterprise, it is being undertaken by public bodies. The Land Acquisition Bill will give them power to expropriate land, but it will have to be paid for at inflated prices.

Some Prominent British Labor Leaders
From Left to Right—Arthur Henderson, Labor M.P. and formerly a member of the War Cabinet; G. H. Roberts, British Food Controller; Rt. Hon. Geo. Barnes, a member of the War Cabinet; J. H. Clynes, formerly of the Food Board.

A Heavy Loss

It is recognized that the people for whom the houses are intended will not be able to pay a rent proportionate to the cost, and the loss will be made up partly from local taxes and partly from the national treasury. At Derby the town Council proposes to erect 446 houses and expects to lose $185 a year on each house. Thus the taxes will have to be increased, first to pay landlords a high price for land which has been made valuable by the growth of towns; and second, to keep down rents to the price which workingmen can pay.

The same circumstances surround the scheme for the settlement of discharged soldiers and sailors upon the land. Sir Arthur Boscawen, parliamentary secretary of the Board of Agriculture, speaking in the house of commons on April 14, 1919, said:—

"If any soldier thinks he is going to have a 'cushy' job, he will make a very great mistake. The work of the small-holder will be hard work, long work, long hours for himself and his wife. There will be no 48 hours for the small-holder, much less 40 hours a week."

And what does the government, of which Lloyd George is the head, offer as the solution of the problem? Nothing but grants from the public treasury and the increase of the public debt to pay the landlords their price. And the more public money is poured out, the more prices will go up and the more burdensome taxation will become.

Land Values Campaign

The supporters of the taxation of land values are naturally making the most of the opportunity to bring their proposals before the people. Unfortunately almost the whole of the old land values group in parliament, which had the ear of Lloyd George, prior to the war, paid the price of their independence of spirit and lost their seats to coalition candidates at the recent "victory" election. Nevertheless, good work is being done in pointing out the injustice of the present rating system, and in showing to the people that if the land which is valuable for building purposes was taxed according to its value it would no longer pay the owners to hold it out of use to the detriment of the public, and that a tax on land values would enable local authorities and private individuals to obtain cheap land, the land they require at reasonable prices. What is required is a change in the laws governing municipal taxation, removing a part or the whole of the heavy taxes now levied upon houses and other buildings, and assessing all land, whether developed or not at its market value. Another measure would be the imposition of a direct tax for national purposes on the unimproved value of all land, including minerals and other natural resources.

Lloyd George's Speeches

A few years ago Lloyd George made England ring with speeches advocating just this. As long ago as 1903, at Newcastle, he said: "Take the question of over-crowding. This land question in the towns bears upon that. It is all very well to produce Housing of the Working Classes Bills. They will never be effective until you tackle the taxation of land values."

In 1909 in Carnarvon he said: "We will tax the man who is getting something he never earned, that he never produced, and that by no law of justice and fairness ought ever to belong to him."

The same year at Liverpool, he said: "I mean to raise these taxes in a way that will not interfere with any productive industry in this country, and I am not going to butter anybody's bread with taxes. . . Do not let us have false remedies. We want to do something to bring the land within the grasp of the people. We want to put an end to the system whereby the land of this country is retailed by the ounce, so that there should not be an extra grain of breathing spaces. . . No; I tell you what we want. The resources of the land are frozen by the old federal system. I am looking forward to the spring time, when the thaw will set in, and when the people and the children of the people shall enter into the inheritance that has been given them from on high."

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To Check Share-Selling Frauds

"Blue Sky" Legislation and the Schemes of Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford—By Hon. H. A. Robson

THE Blue-Sky Act, formally The Sales of Shares Act, has as its object the prevention of the sale of worthless shares in companies, syndicates, etc., to unwary people who are apt to be a prey to the wiles of smooth and unscrupulous share peddlers and advertisers. Everyone has heard of Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford. I suppose the writer of that book had just one man in mind, but there are dozens of Get-Rich-Quick Wallingfords abroad, and it is to put a tight rein upon men of that type that Blue-Sky acts are passed.

Blue-Sky legislation was unknown in Canada prior to the time of the introduction by the Manitoba government of The Sale of Shares Act in 1912. Blue-Sky legislation had been introduced in some of the Central States, notably Kansas, and had been said to have produced good results. The act, introduced by Mr. Howden, attorney-general of Manitoba, was modelled after the Kansas act.

Origin of the Name

Just how the title Blue-Sky legislation originated is something, I confess, I do not know exactly. I have seen different explanations of it. I saw an American statement that it meant that the peddlers or agents aimed at were men who were willing to sell anything up to the blue sky, no matter whether they owned it or not. Another version is that these agents, by their verbal persuasions or advertisements, make their false projects as attractive as the blue sky. Whatever may be the derivation of the term it has got a place now, and by it the public understand laws passed to prevent frauds through verbal representation and advertisements persuading people to buy valueless shares of company stock, etc., of doubtful, or no value.

Not long ago I saw in Life, a little picture, which, if it were feasible to adorn statutes with illustrations, would be most effective by way of giving point to the statute. The picture I refer to was of a little boy extending his open hand to a smaller girl, and saying: "You give me your penny and I will give you half of the gold mine that is in my garden." The boy was qualifying for a Blue-Sky man.

In a recent issue of Life you will see a full page illustration. It shows two men who would probably be called "sports," comfortably environed and with the means of exhilaration at hand. I do not suppose either one of the two is a "lamb," but they are referring to "someone" and the dialogue proceeds thus:—

A.—"If I could get someone to invest $1,000 in that scheme I could make some money."

B.—"How much would you make?"

A.—"Why, $1,000."

Purpose of the Legislation

Blue-Sky laws, or let us in our more formal way say Sale of Shares acts, are passed for the purpose of seeing that no promoter is allowed to send forth an agent or issue an adertisement alluring people to buy shares unless there has been a previous investigation by a government officer, of the merits of the proposition. In short, the government officer has to know that there is a reasonable certainty that any person who buys will get his money back, and a reasonable profit thereon. If the promoter cannot make that appear to the officer, then the certificate is not given and it is unlawful for the promoter, either through agents or advertisements to offer the shares for sale.

The share-vending class in Manitoba was at one time far larger than it is now. Then a great many people found their operations brought within this act. There was an outburst of protest from those whose propositions would not pass muster. Interference with liberty, violation of the constitution, etc., etc., was the cry of those whose operations were restrained by the measure under discussion. A lot of this class, supported to some extent by the respectable broker class, and in some rare instances by financial journals, said that the whole matter should be controlled by the regulation of prospectuses, that is to say, the making it unlawful to issue false statements in prospectuses and leaving it to the courts to set aside transactions induced by fraudulent prospectuses or by representations such as these flowery-tongued but unscrupulous agents use; in other words, leaving the locking of the stable until the horse was gone.

To Prevent Share-Selling Frauds

It does not matter so much how many fraudulent transactions are set aside, or how many peddlers are sent to jail. The thing to do is to prevent the occurrence of wrongs which will deprive innocent and unsuspecting citizens of their money. Men and women have been ruined by putting money into shady ventures upon the inducement of untruthful share-canvassers. It is to prevent that sort of imposition that the Sale of Shares acts are passed.

At the time the Manitoba act came into active operation it provided that no shares should be offered for sale by advertisements or canvassing unless there was a certificate of the public utilities commissioner authorizing such offering. The certificate could be granted only if it were made to appear to the commissioner that the company's undertaking promised a fair return upon the investment. That was a fact to be demonstrated to the commissioner. In other words, the company must have acquired financial stability. The law has been materially weakened, as I will show later, but I will speak of it as it was when it was under my administration. You will see at once that no concern in the experimental stage could qualify. They could not show that there was a reasonable promise of a fair return on the investment. Obviously also there was no room for the mere promoter class under such a provision as that.

The law was extremely irksome to promoters of mining companies of all kinds, including gold, coal and oil, whose prospects so far were nothing more than would be shown on a blueprint, and of the class of precarious ventures known as fox-farming enterprises. There were also ventures of various other types, all more or less speculative, including companies to exploit patents for all manner of inventions, those for farm machinery or improvements therein (all untried), being favorites; financial, insurance, building, real estate and hotel schemes were all in evidence, but obviously these were unestablished—or they would not have needed to apply, and being unestablished could not qualify.

Disgruntled Promoters

The law was new, as I have already stated, when I found myself charged with its administration as an incident of the office of public utilities administrator. The Wallingfords began to find out that such a law existed and that their traffic was in jeopardy. There had been many cases in the courts where Manitoba citizens had been fleeced by such operators. The alluring prospectus and the beautifully lithographed share certificate, with probably a large gold seal, was too much for them. There may have been such occurrences since the Manitoba law, but, if so, they were rare and so far, concealed. At all events, the public had begun to know that stock peddlers must show that their propositions had been investigated by the commission, and that fact gave them some degree of safety. The fact of the matter is, however, that very few certificates were issued. Many were refused and in every case of refusal it is safe to say that some person or persons, who otherwise would have been imposed on, were protected from loss.

Some of the promoters began to use a method which is known in our political life. There is a class, who, with some justification, think that if a public officer hesitates or refuses to grant their wish, all they need to do is to have someone of the right political party go to the government or the minister in charge and see that the recalcitrant officer is brought to reason. That happened with me. I have had men say upon my refusal that they "would see Roblin about it." My retort invariably was: "Go ahead, I would like to see what would happen." I knew Sir Rodmond well enough, and had such an understanding with him with relation to my office that I could have told the promoters in question just exactly what kind of reception they would get and I never heard of the matter again. I had certain promoters once threaten me with mandamus proceedings in the King's Bench, to compel the certificate Threats upon the law as unconstitutional were frequent. The only effect was that the parties were invited to go ahead, that it would be in the public interest that all such doubts as those which troubled their minds should be ventilated and decided without delay.

The Western Oil Boom

It was of great assistance in the administration of the act to know that the government would stick by its legislation and its officer and it encouraged one to most absolutely decline to even grant the benefit of a doubt to any project which did not seem to ensure absolute safety to the moneys of investors. I think the act should have been left as it was at that stage. It was under it that mining ventures of the class alluded to were prevented both here and elsewhere from exploiting the Manitoba public. The exclusion of the Calgary oil shares from public offering was, as I was told by a member of the opposition at the time, an act which justified the whole expense of the Public Utilities Commission for all the time it had been running. By the way, it is not fair to call that western oil boom a Calgary event. The pot no doubt boiled most furiously at Calgary for a while, but the infection seems to have spread all over that province. Of course, if the slightest encouragement is given to promoters of that class, the commissioner's life would be unbearable. Applications would flow in and a commissioner would soon find himself the subject of blandishments of a horde of smooth-tongued promoters and agents. The only thing to do was to announce an absolute and unchangeable "no" right at the beginning. That being done there was no room for argument. The reproaches of these gentlemen caused no embarrassment. I must admit that on one occasion one concern got so far as to invite me to go to Calgary and investigate the oil wells there for myself, all expenses paid,

Returned Soldiers Being Initiated Into the Mysteries of Farm Practice

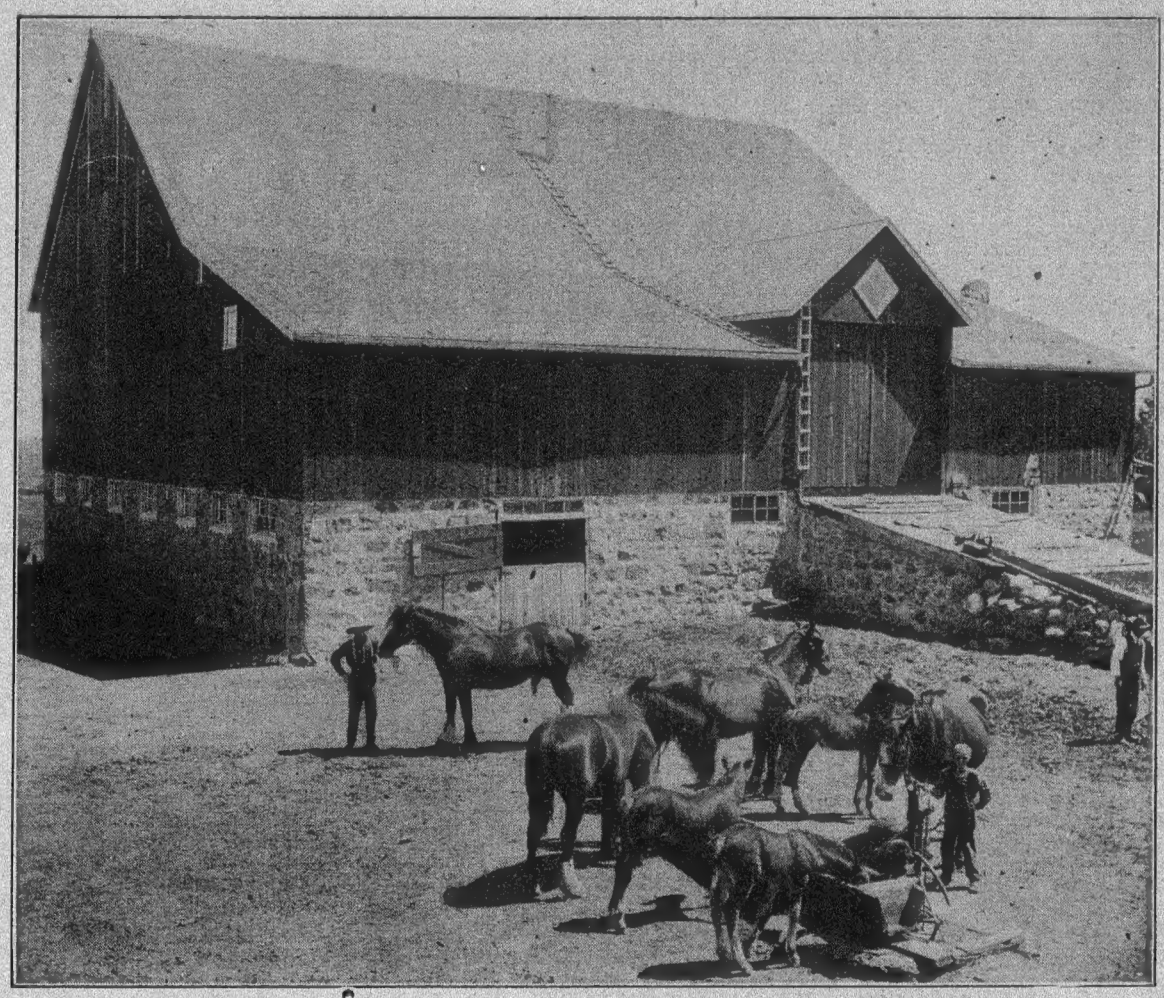
Having lent a hand in putting the Huns where they belong, these men are now in attendance at the short course in farming at the Manitoba Agricultural College. They are here shown harnessing horses, assembling machinery and judging cattle and sheep.

Continued on Page 30

Three Ontario Farm Surveys

Some of the Lessons Taught by Them that Apply in a Measure to Western Farming Conditions---By R. D. Colquette

THREE farm surveys have been completed in Ontario by the Farm Management Department of the Ontario Agricultural College. The first was conducted in Peel County, in a district in which beef and pork are the chief sources of income. The findings of this survey were published in The Guide of April 10, 1918. The next survey covered 437 farms in Oxford County, selected as being representative of dairy farming conditions in western Ontario. The third survey covered 340 farms in Dundas County, a county which typifies general dairy farming conditions in eastern Ontario. The records of the first survey were taken in the late fall of 1917, and of the other two in the early spring of 1918. They are, therefore, based chiefly on the returns for the year 1917. Many of the findings of these surveys can be profitably studied by western farmers, especially those engaged in mixed farming or dairying.



A Few Good Marketable Colts Each Year is One of the Factors in Successful Business Farming

Collecting and Arranging Information

The following quotation, from the report of one of the surveys, show how the information is collected, and how the results are calculated:—

"To collect the information necessary for this investigation men were sent to the individual farms to get detailed accounts of all farm transactions for the year covered by the survey. Special forms were used which enabled the enumerator to ask questions in a logical manner, and thereby assist the farmer's memory in regard to the minor details of his business. The large items he could remember without assistance, even though he kept no books. Record was made of the number of acres under each crop grown, and in pasture, waste or wood lot, of the yields of the various crops and the amount of each sold during the year, the amount of feed purchased within the year, and the amount of feed on hand at the beginning and end of the year. Next followed an inventory of all livestock on hand, together with the purchases, sales and deaths of stock during the year, and receipts from all livestock products (milk, eggs, wool, etc.) Then the current expenses were itemized—taxes, labor, repairs to buildings and machinery, threshing, silo filling, binder twine, etc. Finally came the valuation of buildings and machinery with an estimate of the further life of each building and machine, and the valuation of the farm itself in order to arrive at the total amount of capital invested in the farm business.

"From the information gathered, the labor income of each farm was calculated. The method followed is briefly as follows:—

"1.—All farm receipts for the year are totalled—crop sold, livestock and crop products, miscellaneous.

"2.—All expenses for the year are totalled—all current expenses and depreciation of buildings and machinery. (In current expenses a charge is made for labor performed by members of the family who work for no stated wages. The farmer is asked to estimate the amount he would have to pay out if he hired men to do the work which is done by his family. This places the farmer who has no family on the same basis, so far as labor is concerned as the man with a large family of grown-up boys).

"3.—From the total receipts is deducted the amount of total expenses, which shows the farmer's net revenue for the year—the income, both from his labor and from the interest on his capital invested.

"4.—Interest at five per cent. on capital invested is deducted from the amount of net revenue. The balance is the amount earned by his labor and managing ability, and is termed labor income.

"In calculating the total receipts and curent expenses, due allowance is made for any increase or decrease in value of livestock or for any difference in the amount of feed on hand at the beginning and end of the year.

"Labor income, therefore, is the return the farmer has for his own labor and supervision and for the work of his wife and smaller children in milking and helping care for livestock. In addition to this labor income the farmer has his house free, and whatever farm produce the farmer supplies to his own table. Out of his labor income he has to pay the personal expenses of himself and family, such as groceries, clothing, education, life insurance, church, charity and recreation, and finance all improvements to his farm, except buildings and machinery, and replace any losses that arise from crop failures, etc."

Size of Farm and Labor Income

When the labor income of the different farmers has been determined, the effect that the different factors entering into the farm organization exerts upon it can be estimated. For instance, the farmers can be sorted into groups according to the sizes of the farms they operate. The labor income of the farmers in each group is then averaged, and the size of farm which on the average yields the highest labor income can be determined. In Peel County farms under 85 acres in extent gave an average labor income of $507; from 86 to 100 acres, $891; from 101 to 150 acres, $1,091, and from 151 to 241 acres, $1,581. In Oxford the average labor income varied from $524 on farms from 21 to 45 acres in extent, to $2,282 on farms of over 185 acres. In Dundas it varied from $399 on farms from 21 to 45 acres in extent, to $1,738 on farms of over 160 acres. The increase in labor income approximately in proportion to the increased size of the farm results to a large extent from the ability of the larger farmer to make more economical use of the horse and man labor in the growing of crops, due to larger fields, use of larger machinery, and because of having more labor there are not so many breaks in the work of seeding and harvesting due to looking after other matters on the farm. Still more important is the fact that of the capital invested in a small farm, a large proportion is invested in buildings and machinery. The small farm does not give the farmer a large enough business and leave enough profit to meet the necessary overhead expenses that are common to all sizes of farms.

At one point in the Dundas County survey, the size of farm did not appear to exert much influence on labor income. The 111-135 acre group had a slightly smaller average labor income than the 91-110 acre group. The explanation given is that in actual size the larger farm had 45 acres more than the smaller, but the actual amount of capital invested in livestock was practically the same in each case. The farm which was 45 acres larger would have the greater number of animals, and the conclusion was reached that these animals were of poorer quality. The conclusion was borne out by the fact that the quality of the livestock for the larger group was 10 per cent. lower than that of the smaller; also that the larger farms purchased almost as much feed per farm and sold less cash crops. To work the extra 19 acres of crops in the larger group, and to care for the greater number of livestock, an extra expenditure of $113 for labor was required. The stock was of such poor quality that it did not pay for the extra feed and labor, hence the labor income was not raised.

It will readily be seen that in the period covered by these surveys the farmers did not reach the financial status of profiteers. The average labor income of 82 Peel County farmers was $987; of 363 Oxford County farmers, $1,243; and of 278 Dundas County farmers, $938. The average labor income of all the farmers whose business is covered by the above figures was $1,096 for the work of the farmer, his wife, and small children. Taking into consideration the long hours worked, the return that the farmer received for his labor was about equivalent to that of the lowest-paid manual laborer in the cities.

Good Livestock and Labor Income

The quality of the livestock is a great factor in raising or lowering the labor income. In the Peel survey it was found that high profits from livestock have a greater influence on the labor income than have high crop yields. It was also found that the quality of the livestock determines the amount of feed which may be fed profitably. Heavy feeding to stock of low quality means a loss rather than a gain. In order that the crops grown may be fed upon the farm to keep up the soil fertility and at the same time yield a profit, the quality of the stock on a great many farms would have to be improved.

In the Oxford survey, it was found that the labor income increased steadily as the quality of the livestock improved. The following table clearly shows this:

Quality of Stock.	Labor Income.
Under 66 per cent. of average	$ 443
66 to 80 per cent.	623
81 to 95 per cent.	1,006
96 to 110 per cent.	1,269
111 to 130 per cent.	1,604
Over 130 per cent. of average	1,905

The above table shows clearly the steady climb of labor income with the increase in the quality of the livestock. From an average labor income of $443 received by those men having livestock under 66 per cent. of average quality, to $1,905, received by those having stock that was over 130 per cent. of the average in quality, is the actual increase.

In the Dundas county survey, equally striking results were shown:—

Quality of Stock.	Labor Income.
Under 66 per cent. of average	$ 343
66 to 80 per cent.	497
81 to 95 per cent.	750
96 to 110 per cent.	990
111 to 130 per cent.	1,182
Over 130 per cent. of average	1,496

In the above table, farms of all sizes are included in each group, which eliminates any effect on the size of farm on the labor income. The crop index, which is not included here, was practically 100, the average of the whole area, in each group. The variation in the amounts of labor income is due entirely, therefore, to the difference in the quality of the livestock.

The value of a pure-bred sire in the herd was also strikingly illustrated by information secured in this survey, as is shown in the following table:—

	Milk sold per cow.	Feed per cow.	Profit over feed.
Grade sire	$ 86	$64	$22
Pure-bred sire, under 5 years	102	66	36
Pure-bred sire, 5 to 10 years	107	65	42
Pure-bred sire, over 10 years	111	68	43

Continued on Page 39.

United Farmers of Alberta

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham Calgary, Alta.

Gophers on C.P.R. Land

CHOICE local recently passed a resolution recommending that the provincial legislature be asked to levy a tax on all C.P.R. and speculators of vacant lands to assist in the irradication of gophers.

In the first place, unfortunately, C.P.R. lands are exempt from taxation under the provisions of the special charter held by that company until a specified number of years has elapsed, and any steps taken to tax the C.P.R. lands would simply mean that the whole agreement made with them when the company was organized would have to be amended. It is very doubtful if even the government is prepared to undertake this expense at the present time, especially seeing that only a few more years will elapse before all C.P.R. lands will be liable to taxation.

Dealing with vacant lands or lands held by speculators, this matter has already been dealt with by the provincial government, and full particulars regarding the procedure to be followed are found under section 196 A of the Rural Municipalities Act. This is an amendment to the act which was adopted at the session of the Alberta legislature which closed April 13, 1918, and probably for this reason the amendment is not as well known as it might be.

Briefly, the amendment to the act provided that in case proper steps have not been taken by the owner or occupant of the land to exterminate gophers on such land pursuant to any by-law, any person or persons duly authorized thereunto by the council may enter upon the said land and take such steps as may be necessary to exterminate the gophers thereon. The amount expended in the work performed may be recovered from the owner or occupant of the land in the same manner as municipal taxes, provided that the amount so expended in any one year shall not exceed 2½ cents per acre. It is provided further that any amount so expended, which has not been paid on or before December 31, following the expenditure, shall be added to and form a part of the assessment for municipal purposes of such lands in all respects as if it were an original tax and it shall have the same effect upon the land and may be recovered in any of the modes available for the recovery of taxes, the amount so recovered forming part of the general revenuue of the municipality.—Central Office.

So Much Bluff

Q.—"Is there any law to stop us from unloading twine and delivering same to farmers off a freight car? The company (we have been informed) are going to stop us if they can. We have no co-operative association."—Jas. J. Cairns, Sec., Mirror Local No. 37.

A.—The statement made by the agent at Mirror to the effect that he is going to stop the farmers of the Mirror district from unloading twine and delivering the same direct to the farmers off a freight car is just so much bluff. Any person has the privilege to order in a car load of goods to any point, and once that car is turned over to him by the railroad company, that is, after he has accepted delivery and paid the freight, if the car has been sent freight collect, the car belongs to him until it is unloaded. It is quite true that the railway company only allows a certain length of time, generally 24 hours, to unload a car and if it is not unloaded then the consignee is compelled to pay demurrage, but this does not take the possession of the car away from him. It makes no difference to the railway company whether the car is unloaded by one man into 30 or by 50 men into 50 different wagons. This is something which rests entirely with the consignee.

The railway company can and would prevent the handling of a car load of goods along lines whereby the consignee would, to all intents and purposes be using the railway company's property as a retail store. But my understanding of your proposal is that farmers of the district would combine together to purchase a car load of twine, say 24,000 lbs., each man undertaking to take delivery of a certain specified amount. This being the case, then it is quite possible to arrange for each partner in the enterprise, as this is really what it means, to call at the car on its arrival at its destination at Mirror and take his portion of the car load, and unless the railway regulations have materially changed during the past two or three weeks, neither the company nor anyone else can prevent your members from handling the business in this manner.—Central Office.

Tofield Passes 100

A special meeting to re-organize the U.F.A., was held in Tofield, at which 39 members were enrolled. At the first regular meeting 68 new members were added to the roll, making a total membership of 107.

The farmers are taking quite an interest in the organization, and are making arrangements for entertainment and educative features for the meetings.—J. B. Warner, secretary, Tofield local, Tofield, Alberta.

Growth Around Cardston

The good work still goes on. Leavitt has 56 members; Cardston, 53; Mt. View, 10; Beazer, 13; Aetna, 15; Harrisville, 15; Kimball, 12. Not all yet paid up, but will do so in the near future. All these locals are arranging for a membership drive soon as seeding is over. Owing to "flu," have not yet organized Taylorville or Boundary Creek, but will do so in the near future.

Our Cardston District U.F.A. Ltd., is growing daily. We now have 165 stockholders and $11,000 subscribed. We held our stockholders' meeting Saturday, May 10, to elect permanent officers, and will start building at once.—Frank Leavitt, Cardston.

International Wheat Price

At our last meeting we had a most interesting debate re the fixing of the price of wheat, the result being that we endorsed in a general way the setting of the price of wheat by an international congress, composed of delegates from all the agricultural organizations in countries which raise grain for export. The idea of one country guaranteeing the price of wheat, except as a war measure, was condemned.—D. W. Greer, secretary, Kinear local.

Reorganization at Parr

Much enthusiasm was evidenced at Parr school when the people of Parr invited Normandale and Lone Butte locals to assist them in reorganizing. W. W. Sim, president of Lone Butte local, acted as chairman. J. C. Higginbottom addressed the meeting in a very able and democratic spirit, taking as his subject, The Advantages of the U.F.A. and Why the Farmers Should be Members. He also outlined the advantages in co-operative trading, and, being president of the Hanna Co-operative Association, was an able speaker on this question. H. S. Anderson gave a report on the convention held at Edmonton, which was much appreciated. W. E. Fitzsimons, secretary, Normandale local, then gave fraternal encouragement to Parr local, and wished them every success. A. F. Clarke was appointed president, and Floyd A. Alspach, secretary.

Getting a Move On

At our last meeting all officers and 14 members were present. We received four applications for membership, making a total of 53 members. It was decided to pay the secretary an honorarium of $25 or more, depending on our financial standing next fall.

Our travelling library arrived last week. Ours seems to a sort of a travelling local. The meetings are to be held on the second Saturday of each month at the following points: Acadia Hall, Chilmark schoolhouse, and Langford schoolhouse. A football team is in process of organization.—H. E. Chickering, secretary, Langford local.

Over 100 Per Cent. Increase

There never was a time when our organization presented such opportunities for rapid expansion. The U.F.A. is growing faster in membership than at any other period in its history. The membership dues received at Central office for the first six months of this year are in excess of the total for the whole of 1918:—

	1918 Twelve months	1919 Six months Jan.-June
Men	16,547	17,076
Women	1,610	1,523
Juniors	47	144
At Large	6	5
Life	108	*130
	18,317	18,878

*Total life members to date.

June, usually one of the quieter months of the year, yielded over 3,000 members. July should be a good month for organization. Keep up the good work. Can we double the membership of the U.F.A. this year? We shall do that if we keep up the same rate of increase during the second half of the year. If we do that we shall still have one-half of the farmers of the province outside our organization. But the U.F.A. will be a much bigger factor than ever before. Keep on working.

Miss "Flu" is Jilted

The members of Iron Springs local and farmers of Iron Springs and Picture Butte, had a gala day on Monday, April 28. Brother George Fisher has been playing hide-and-seek with Miss "Flu," and, although he is up now and on his feet again, the boys thought it a good time to give him the glad hand of U.F.A. fellowship.

Twenty-two plow teams—90 horses—pulled on to Mr. Fisher's farm on Monday, bright and early, and turned over 50 acres. Then on Tuesday, G. F. Hobbs, local secretary, marshalled his men for seeding and harrowing, and at the close of the second day they had done what they could to secure a good return from a nice patch of wheat. To all those who in any way responded to the call, the U.F.A. secretary sends his appreciation and thanks. The members of the local committee have petitions signed up and everything in shape for completion of an Irrigation District Association.

Buying at Home

Two local trades-people were present at our meeting and asked for support of local as long as they gave good service. In general provisions of the constitution it is expressly uttered that we should not breed a spirit of antagonism between local interests. The members expressed the wish to extend and receive a square deal on both sides, and, if possible, to encourage trade at home, and thus build up a better and happier community which had greater interest in each others welfare. But stress was laid on the fact that service at home must equal that to be received away from home.—Ian U. MacLennan, secretary, Swallwell local.

U.F.A. Briefs

At a meeting of the farmers in the Mundare district, which was addressed by Rice Sheppard, it was decided to organize a local U.F.A. 152 members were enrolled. D. Prystash was appointed acting secretary.

Marketing milk and cream, naturalization and telephones were the subjects discussed at a recent meeting of the Olds Local. Great interest is being taken by members on political action.—E. L. Grimes, secretary.

We have a stronger local than ever and the meetings are better attended.—M. C. Duffield, secretary, Spring Ridge local.

A meeting was held at Vandyne for the purpose of organizing a local of the U.F.A. Thirty-four members paid their dues. W. Hendry was elected president, and S. S. Cox, secretary.

Silverwood local in the Spirit River Station district, was organized on May 3. To date 25 members have been enrolled.—M. C. Simmons, secretary.

Wm. Jamieson has been appointed secretary of the newly-formed Frog Lake local, which was organized by W. A. Warr. Fourteen members were enrolled.

Sedalia local was recently organized by Director C. H. Harris, Chas. A. Smaill being appointed secretary.

Beg to report the re-organization of Durness local. This is an old local which has been dead for several years. Interest seems to have revived in the district and there is every prospect of Durness becoming a live local. It will not have a very large membership as it only covers a comparatively small district. S. D. Clark was appointed president and A. G. Matthews secretary. The president of Streamstown local and myself, were impressed with the keen interest taken in the organization by those present at the meeting.—W. H. Tompkins, secretary, Streamstown local.

Galarneauville local has again come to life and officers elected. Last year our local lapsed as some moved out of the district to work. We will try and get a good bunch this year.—Oscar Olson, secretary.

Enchant local has a membership of 107. We got a car load of potatoes which were sold in a single day, and saved the farmers of the district $750. Also had a car of seed oats shipped in. We bought gopher poison, also four cars of oats, and made a saving of five cents per bushel. We are going to work for the Farmers' Hail Insurance, and hope to get every farmer to take out a policy in this company.—O. A. Stern, secretary, Enchant local.

We have a promise of increased membership and co-operation among members.—Jas. M. Smith, secretary, Athabasca local, Entrance.

We brought our local back to life. Director L. Peterson was with us and gave a very interesting address. About 30 farmers were present. We have appointed a press reporter and am sure we will now have an active local.—George B. Millar, secretary of Sunalta local.

Great Bend local has been re-organized, with L. M. Doughty, president, and Frank Watson, secretary.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

Union Meetings

VERY enthusiastic meetings in district No. 16 are reported by sub-organizer E. Fenerty, secretary of the Bickleigh local.

Writing to Central under date of April 24, Mr. Fenerty says, in part: "I am pleased to report a very enthusiastic and successful meeting of the Tyner local. J. C. Keller, a life member of this local, and the writer, travelled a distance of 30 miles, and we cannot speak too highly of the hospitality and enthusiasm of the members of the Tyner local. This is one of the unfortunate locals which did not have a delegate at the convention, and, consequently they were not very well posted as to convention happenings; and nothing definite had been done in connection with political action. When the situation was explained to them the members adopted the progressive proposition with enthusiasm and voted a sum toward the necessary expenses of the political convention being planned for this constituency.

"We think the union meeting idea is a good one, as a means of becoming better acquainted, and we farmers need to become better acquainted before sailing much further on the sea of politics. We are now making arrangements for holding a union meeting to include locals in the vicinity of Plato and Richlea, after seeding. There is considerable unorganized territory around this part of the country, and, unfortunately, several dormant, or semi-dormant locals."

Advertising Local

J. P. Robinson, secretary of the Cadillac Grain Growers' Association, has forwarded to the Central office a copy of the fourth annual exhibition prize list of the Wise Creek Agricultural Society. Page seven contains a full page advertisement of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; which reads as follows:—

"Sakatchewan Grain Growers' Association—Organization, Co-operation and Education will bring the farmer into his own.

"The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is the largest and most active farmers' organization in the world. Its power for good is shown in its past record of improved legislation and in the relief it has been able to secure from some of the burdens shouldered on the farmer. At present its activities are assuming great proportions. Every farmer in the province benefits by its existence. The support of every farmer is desired in order that the association may present an unbroken front to the difficulties yet to be overcome.

"The objects of the association are to forward the interests of the farmers in any honorable and legitimate way; to watch legislation relating to their interests and to suggest to parliament or the legislature from time to time, the enactment of such legislation as may be decided by a convention or the Central board, and to carry on business and to exercise any power of trade as the executive may deem advisable when authorized by the legislature or parliament."

Railway Board Findings

Under date of May 1, the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, has published its findings regarding railway matters at the following points:—

Order No. 28214 provides that the application of the Canadian Pacific Railway for authority to remove the regular agent at Amazon station be granted upon the condition that a caretaker be appointed to keep the station clean, and, when necessary, heated and lighted for the accommodation of passengers on the arrival and departure of trains, and to care for less-than-car-load freight and express matter.

Order No. 28221 provides that the application from the residents of Gilroy, Sask., for an order directing the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to provide a suitable station at that point be granted; and it is ordered that the G.T.P. company is directed to erect a standard "A" station building at Gilroy; the work to be completed by the first day of September, 1919.

Order No. 28223 directs that the application of the Hyas Board of Trade and ratepayers of the rural municipality of Clayton, No. 333, for an order directing the Canadian Northern Railway Co. to provide proper station accommodation at Hyas, be granted; and it is ordered that the C.N.R. is hereby directed to erect a third-class station building at Hyas, the work to be completed not later than the first day of October, 1919.

Help to Good Causes

Amongst their numerous activities, the grain growers' locals of Saskatchewan find time to interest themselves in other than purely selfish pursuits.

During the war many thousands of dollars donated to the various philanthropic activities of the war directly through the Central office, independent of the generous sums which the local efforts received from the same sources.

Since the termination of the war these activities have not been entirely suspended, as will be seen by the fact that during recent weeks cheques, amounting to the sum of $804.07 have been sent out by the Central treasurer, which are divided as follows:—

Red Cross Fund	$577.42
Social Service	67.75
Red Shield Fund	98.60
Belgian Relief	37.00
Agricultural Relief of Allies	13.30
Great War Veterans	10.00
	$804.07

Red Cross Funds

Following are the donations to the Red Cross Fund from the various locals since January 1, 1919:—

Balances from 1918	$ 86.92
Normanton W.G.G.A.	20.00
Rutland G.G.A.	75.00
Maple Dale G.G.A.	45.25
Mankota G.G.A.	35.00
Drayland G.G.A.	50.00
Success W.G.G.A.	25.00
Crestwynd W.G.G.A.	9.50
Wolverton G.G.A.	26.00
Stockton G.G.A.	115.00
Normanton W.G.G.A.	75.00
Success W.G.G.A.	14.75
Total	$577.42

Social Service

Balance from 1918	$20.25
Swarthmore G.G.A.	10.00
Pambrum G.G.A.	5.00
Ruddell G.G.A.	15.00
Creelman G.G.A.	10.00
Stoughton G.G.A.	10.50
Belbeck G.G.A.	7.00
	$67.75

Red Shield Fund

Consul G.G.A.	$98.60

Agricultural Relief of Allies

Gibbles G.G.A.	$13.30

Great War Veterans

White Swan G.G.A.	$5.00
Pelly G.G.A.	5.00
	$10.00

Belgian Relief

Canadian Bank of Commerce	$37.00

Meetings at Piapot

A series of meetings was held in the Piapot district, under the auspices of the local Grain Growers' Association. Three meetings were held on the Sunday, in the form of religious services. A meeting of the directors of the Piapot local was held in the basement of the Methodist church on Monday afternoon, and a mass meeting was held in the church the same evening; which was crowded to the doors.

The first of the series of meetings was held under the auspices of the Nulli Secundus local, on Sunday morning. The meeting was in the form of a joint service of the various denominations represented in the district and the Grain Growers' Association of this district. It was also the first public meeting held in the new schoolhouse of that school district, which has recently been completed. There was an attendance of over 30 people, and the address of the occasion was delivered by George Broadley, of the Central office publicity department. His address was on Tower Building, with especial application to the children, who constituted a large percentage of those present.

The Nulli Secundus local boasts of a 99 per cent. membership and is contemplating the erection of a Grain Growers' hall in the school district, in the near future.

Meeting at Edgell

The meeting in the afternoon was held at the Edgell schoolhouse, which is another new school building recently completed. The building was packed to the door, there being over 70 people in attendance. Mr. Broadley was again the speaker, who, on this occasion, delivered an address on Some Western Problems. The principal thought of this address was the fact that the rural and urban populations have been kept divided on such relatively unimportant matters as racial strife, denominational bitternesses and political shibboleths, to their own disadvantage; while the pestilence, which worketh in darkness, was dividing up the spoils.

On Sunday evening the Methodist church, at Piapot, was crowded to the doors; in spite of the additional seating accommodation which had been provided by bringing in planks. The preliminaries of the service were conducted by Rev. Mr. Oakley, of Gull Lake; the address being delivered by George Broadley, who spoke on the subject of Making the World Safe for Democracy. The address was a plea for: (1) religious liberty; (2) full recognition of the rights of citizenship, irrespective of race, creed, sex or political affiliations; and (3) full recognition of the responsibilities of citizenship. At the close of the service a collection of over $40 was taken up for the Methodist Missionary Society.

On Monday evening the Methodist church in Piapot was again crowded, the meeting being presided over by Rev. A. J. Mercer, the resident Methodist minister. He was followed by an address from Mr. Broadley, who discussed the activities of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; especially emphasizing its educational, political and trading activities.

In a few concluding observations the chairman expressed the wish that the address of the evening could be delivered in every Methodist church in Canada, and then took in more territory by including the churches of all denominations.

Another good collection was taken up to defray the expense of the meetings; which was more than met; leaving a substantial balance over, for future propaganda.

Getting Ready

L. A. Merritt, secretary of the Fusilier local, under a recent date, writes:—

"The Fusilier local, under its new management seems to be coming to the front once more. At a special meeting, held on May 17, in connection with the political campaign, the local was fortunate in securing the services of Alban Rowland, one of the local farmers, who proved to be a great help in filling out the questionaire, and also in securing new members. Being a speaker of great ability he was able to outline the principles of the Farmers' Platform and delivered a good speech on the work of the association, its benefits and the fruits of co-operation. Another mass meeting will be held on June 7, at which Mr. Rowlands has been asked to speak."

Developing Leaders

The attendance upon fairs, stock shows, agricultural conventions, granges, and farm clubs constitutes a training school for public usefulness in large affairs that perhaps is not estimated at its full value. Especially is this true in connection with an objection urged against farming as a business by those who say that its isolation removes one from the larger activities which engage progressive people, and that farmers have "no chance." Opportunities in the country are regarded by superficial critics as so narrow that however great one's ability no entrance can be found into avenues of wide influence and positions of public trust.

Evolution of Leaders

For those who think in this groove it may prove interesting to consider a certain farmers' club, with a membership of 12 families, founded almost 30 years ago. This year one of its members is president of the state board of agriculture, another member is president of the state horticultural society, while a third is the presiding officer in the upper branch of the state legislative assembly. Shall the scoffer say that this is "an interesting coincidence" of a curious "accident," or rather should the fact of three members in state offices be ascribed to the large opportunity for wider thinking and better training in getting on with people which results from a long-continued and organized association together in a live farmers' club?

For the onlooker, attending conventions becomes an absorbing pastime, when it is not something more serious; a keen relish is found in observing the evolution of the leader, and whether the meeting is considering animal production, taxation, or a local celebration, the chances always are in favor of the man who can speak with some degree of clearness, and in a manner that combines courtesy with confidence in his own viewpoint.

Measure of Usefulness

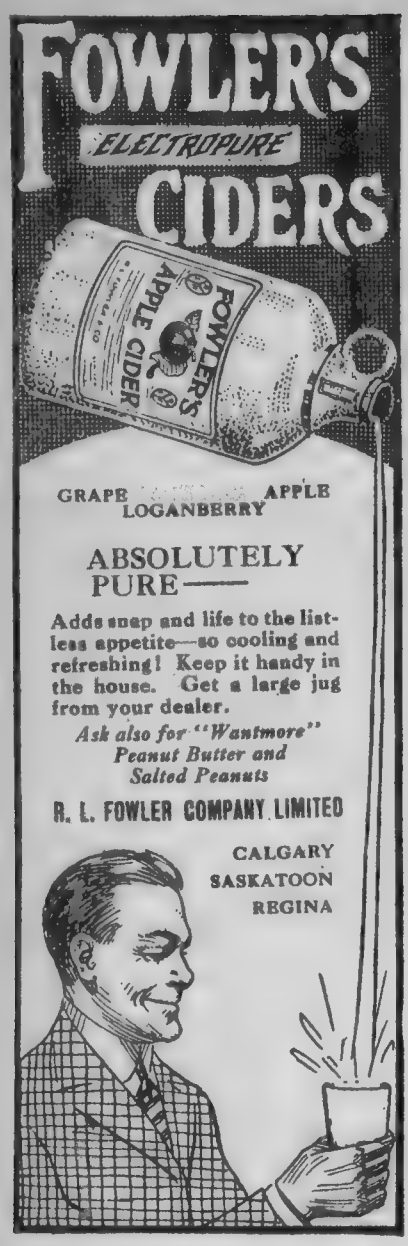
The most plausible explanation of the vitality and formative influence of the farmers' club, to which reference is made, rests upon the fact that the service and interest of the entire family have been enlisted through the plan of limited membership, which puts upon each family once during the year the duties of host, and preserves the feature of meeting in homes and thereby secures a personal and family loyalty and an individual responsibility that are lost whenever an organized group grows to require a public hall.

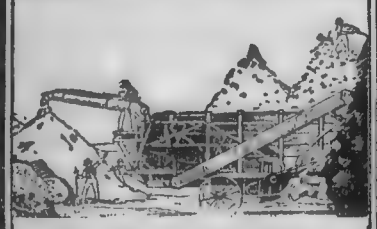
A club which includes the family, represents a foundation as broad as life, and suggests topics of conversation at home to bring out every phase of the art, the science and the philosophy of a business that uniquely combines living and making a living. So it is that the club "maketh a full man," one fitted for leadership. The measure of usefulness, however, is not in election to public office, but rather in the quality of his leadership in local enterprises that interpret the meaning of country life.—The Breeders' Gazette, Chicago.

Local Brevities

By a unanimous vote the Milleton local decided at a recent meeting to establish a co-operative store at Maidstone next fall. During the same meeting an address was delivered by Mr. Veston on the political situation and the Farmers' Platform. The speaker also emphasized the debt of gratitude the members of the association owe to their organization as well as to the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Mount Hope local, at their last meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution:—"That this association considers that all Canadian soldiers should be immediately withdrawn from Russia; as we are not aware that the workers of Canada have any capital invested there, and we object to our taxes being expended for the exclusive benefit of the capitalists."





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Battle Creek Michigan

Manitoba Grain Growers

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood

306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

We Believe in God

EVERY campaign has distinctive characteristics of its own. The present summer campaign is being increasingly marked by the emphasis laid upon the moral basis of the movement. It is an appeal to the better instincts, the higher feelings, the worthier principles. This is noticeable in the leadership of The Guide, in the addresses of directors, secretaries and organizers, and especially in the appeals of the local workers throughout the province.

Our people are recognizing that our democracy has been vitiated, degraded and all but ruined by sinister exploitation, both political and economic. They are impressed with the widespread unrest on the one hand and the unchecked profiteering on the other. They are coming to see that unless better councils come to prevail we are heading rapidly towards chaos and economic ruin. Scandalous profiteering, inequitable taxation, unchecked extravagance and continued borrowing can have no other issue. Nationally as well as individually "Wilful waste leads to woeful want."

In splendid contrast to the infamous statement before the cost of living commission, that a certain factory "was not built for the glory of God or anyone else, but for the benefit of the shareholders." One of our young speakers the other night in making an appeal for high principle and the elimination of selfish and sectional interest, prefaced his remarks by the significant statement, "We believe in God." Well is it for the grain growers' movement that scores of young men with that belief are today taking up the tasks of the movement. It means belief in moral values and an assurance that a great righteous and beneficent purpose permeates the structure and vitalizes the progress of the human race. It means not only hope of a better day, but a personal conviction of one's responsibility for helping to bring it in and a personal enthusiasm for the unparalleled prospects of worthy self realization in committing one's life to that cause.

In dealing with the awakening of the public spirit of our people and the creation of a more vital community consciousness in the local group, our writers and speakers find that the moral appeal is pre-eminently effective. If one can help in inspiring and arousing the indifferent, in bringing efficiency where inefficiency and shiftlessness have reigned, in showing men and women the opportunities for self-development by community service, it is God's service upon which he has entered, it is His Kingdom for which he is preparing the way.

The presentation of the fiscal and economic ideals of the organized farmers will always be most effective when based upon appeal to moral principle. The system we fight is one for which there is no moral defence. The tariff gains which go yearly to swell the bank accounts of the wealthy are blood money, no less than were the money gains of the liquor traffic or the slave system. Human energy is expended to produce these gains. Those who pour their life into the hopper of the vast fiscal machine are robbed of a great portion of the product of their toil. Most of the beneficiaries of the system have done nothing in return for that which they receive. It is as wrong as housebreaking, or horse-stealing, or forgery, or pocket-picking, and deserves no more to be condoned or tolerated than they. The man who believes in right and in God can have no part nor lot in the system of legalized and national robbery.

While our movement continues to believe in God as the source and support of all that is right, while it can appeal to men to serve the highest interests of the community and the nation, and to oppose all that is selfish and crooked and unworthy—so long it will continue to widen the range of its operations and to draw into it the best elements of succeeding rural generations as they arise.

Stick Together

Perhaps you have in your local one of the fellows whose co-operative bump has failed to develop and who would quite cheerfully smash the organization in a quixotic attempt to make everybody ride his own little pet hobby horse. Don't let him do it. If you find that his object is petty and babyish, and not in the best interests of your local or your community, there is a remedy—sit on him, and do it emphatically. We all believe in free speech and a fair chance, but no local should tolerate the persistent faddist who can see nothing excepting through his own wee spy glass. Don't let him monopolize your meetings. When he has reasonably presented his views do not let him reiterate. Make him recognize that other subjects have right of way. Insist on carrying out the corporate will. Quietly, but firmly, and effectively—sit on him.

Perhaps your trouble is the man who simply has a little personal grouch against a neighbor on an adjoining quarter section, and makes the association the channel through which he works off his petty spite. He wants you to take sides with him in his prejudice. He would be willing to divide the community in order to get even with his imagined opponent. Don't fall for it. Don't let him get away with it for an hour. Exclude the thing from your range of thinking. Firmly, quietly, but effectively—squelch it.

All of which means; let the unity of your group be the paramount consideration. Let nothing really interfere with your sticking together. Never forget the old principle that your common interests are of infinitely greater moment than any petty personal differences. Get the idea early—get it now, that the man who would obtrude his miserable little prejudices at the expense of unity upon the fundamentals of our movement is a traitor. Don't shoot him. Don't even deport him, though you might be tempted to. Just quietly, but firmly and effectively ignore him, and he will be "sat on," and ultimately, so far as his power for detriment goes, "squelched."

A Happy Event

It is seldom indeed that the Manitoba page is privileged to record the marriage of one of the officers of the association during his term of office. Today it is our happy privilege to announce the marriage of O. A. Jones, the director of the Souris district, to Miss Emma Thebiay, which took place on June 30, at Eagle Grove, Iowa. The Manitoba Page, speaking for The Guide and the association, tenders its most cordial felicitations and good wishes to the bride and groom, who will be at home at Whitewater, Manitoba, after August first.

The Campaigners

Last year there were three or four motor loads, mostly from Central, the company or The Guide office, accompanied by a few enthusiasts, district directors and others, who were coming to see the need.

This year they are a multitude. The workers representing the general association are in the minority. Local directors, presidents, secretaries and private members outnumber them three to one. Neepawa district has 23 of them out at work, and a district official is authority for the statement that eight or ten others could have been got without any great effort. That's what it is to have chosen a pair of directors and a board who mean business and who are determined to succeed. Neepawa is going to make a strong bid for the leading position among the districts of the province and it will take "some" effort to surpass her. But other districts too are putting fresh workers afield. Springfield last year "discovered" a new district director, and a new district secretary. They have proved their worth in a splendid season's work among their locals up to the present time. Provencher has done the same and more vigorous locals and more aggressive work may be expected in both districts from the new teams. Macdonald elected a real live district board at its district convention, and as a result has a triple series of meetings laid out. And so almost all the way around. The conclusion is that if a district falls down on its job this year there will be questions asked.

Efficiency is the ideal this year, and the local and district motto is gripping an ever widening circle, "We are doing it ourselves."

A Bright Idea

One of our young men, who industriously works his think-tank all the time he is awake—and that is most of the time—has a plan for starting in the fall a Young Farmers' Study Club. That is to say, a group of half-a-dozen like-minded with himself, who will get together weekly or bi-weekly for concentrated study of some of the problems of our movement. This is not to supersede the local association but to supplement and assist it. His idea is that in the small group the mutual stimulus and interchange of views may be found to be very helpful toward full efficiency in thinking about public questions. He has his eye on the pals whom he hopes to enlist and it may be safely prophesied that he will get them.

Is there a group like that which might be enlisted in your community? Have you someone interested enough to help in leadership? Isn't it just possible that you ought to try it out yourself?

Literature for the Campaign

Are you making use of any literature in your local work. Local boards that are out canvassing can procure literature on various phases of the tariff, revenue and land questions, by writing to the Central office. Any workers who could use to advantage further copies of the Year Book, have only to drop a line asking for them. Possibly the Year Book gives as clear a conception of our aims and activities as anything printed. If you can use some of them write in and say so. A few copies of Porritt's Sixty Years of Protection

On the Wind Shield of Your Car

A grain growers' badge of a very neat and pretty design has been secured for use on the wind shield of motor cars. It reproduces in color the Manitoba Grain Growers' Button, enlarged to a diameter of three inches, and is an attractive and pleasing distinction for cars owned by grain growers. It is in the form of a "transfer" which requires no skill, and only ordinary care in attaching to the glass of the wind shield. Full directions accompany each. Have your car provided with one of these and make it a part of the advertising machinery of the movement.

The Grain Growers' Wind Shield Badge will be sent post paid to any member of a local association at 25 cents each, or by the dozen to secretaries of local associations at $2.50. Secretaries will perform a real service, both to their local members and to the movement, by keeping these on hand for those who may wish to procure them. Order your supply today.

are still available at the Central office. Every local should have a literature committee and through it should be putting our material wherever it can be introduced. If you need propaganda material of any kind do not hesitate to ask for it. The titles of some of our leaflets are as follows. See if you can place any of them:—

Taxed to Death.
The Tariff Eats Its Own Children.
How Much Does the West Pay?
The Soldier and the Land.
Where Ought the Revenue to Come From?
How to Reduce the Cost of Living

Copies of Rural Citizenship issued several years ago, may still be had from the Central office.

Board Meeting

The board of directors of the provincial association will meet in Brandon, on Wednesday, July 23, at 10 a.m.

This meeting will be one of the most important grain growers' meetings ever held in Manitoba. The present situation, economically and politically, will be reviewed and the future course of the movement carefully considered. It is hoped that every director will be present. Matters for board's attention should reach secretary before above date.

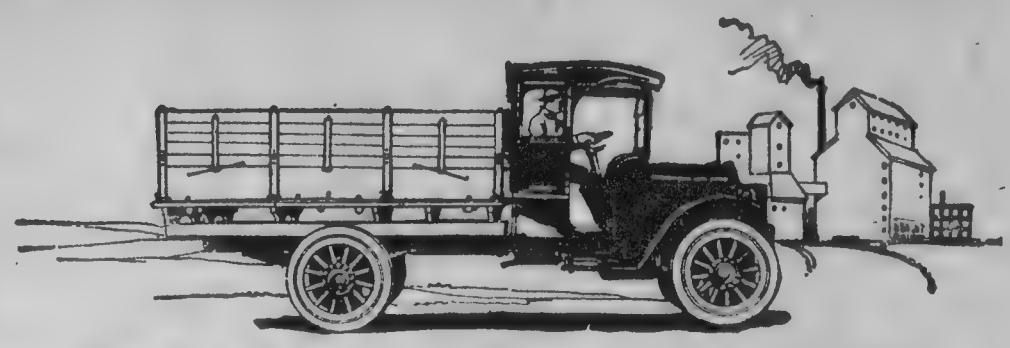
Some of Our Hopes

1.—There should be the increasing addition to our association ranks of the young of both sexes. It must come to be known as an association that attracts and has something worth while for the ambitious and the aspiring and the progressive—for the young man surcharged with the energy of youth, for the young woman just beginning to realize the new world that has opened for her sex. It must be made the one thing which every young rural life will feel it cannot afford to ignore. It must be the congregating place of the youth and the optimism and the social aspiration of the community. It must be the very "hub" of the local wheel. We must help to make it so.

2.—Increasing emphasis should be laid upon the specifically educational work of the local association. The board must come to regard itself as responsible for making the association a teaching institution. It should furnish specific instruction in rural citizenship, instruction for community efficiency to all whose attention it can secure. The multiplication of practical working conferences, of local debates, of public lectures and addresses, and of actual classes for instruction must come in future years. We must prepare the way and it may be to begin personally such work.

3.—There must be increased attention to rural entertainment and recreation. Not too great a proportion but a wise proportion of the time of local meetings should be given to the very best that can be secured in the way of literary, dramatic, or musical entertainment. The responsibility is largely ours. Because we know both the old and the young, because we recognize the general needs, we have an unique opportunity. We ought to be organizing the available talent that may be trained and enlisted in the cause. In very few localities is it being taken hold of with any adequate vision or effectiveness. The responsibility is ours.

4.—The ideal of progress must be lifted up and maintained in the forefront of our thinking. Even in progressive bodies the tendency to running in a groove and slowing up when certain tentative objectives have been gained, is constantly operative. It has been well said that policy and program should "undergo a perpetual development, as knowledge grows, and as new phases of the social problem present themselves, in a continually finer adjustment of our means to our ends." There must be cultivation of the forward-looking spirit, the recognition that "new occasions teach new duties," and the constant internal criticism of our movement and its various phases and activities, that we may assure ourselves that we are not missing our full achievement by applying yesterday's formulas to the needs of today and tomorrow. The principle and the method and the formula that cannot bear investigation and criticism had better be discarded. We must look at today's problems in the full light of today's experience and knowledge. It is up to us.



This Maxwell Truck Will Give You More Land More Money, More Time

A MAXWELL truck will go farther, do more than six good horses—in less time. And it costs no more. It feeds only when it earns. It defies weather. It is always on the job—ready to haul anything from 50 bushels of grain to 3,000 pounds of potatoes—anywhere, any distance.

It takes 5 acres to feed a good horse. Thirty acres to feed 6 horses. The wheat you can raise on 30 acres of land will pay for a Maxwell Truck—now.

Those 30 acres are then free to make money for you. And your Maxwell Truck will make money for you. It will enable you to market your crop quickly—in the best market—at the best price.

It will save you hours—days—of valuable time. It will make your work easier, pleasanter, more profitable.

Travels faster than heavier trucks. Yet it is big enough to handle 90 per cent of all hauling jobs.

Has the same type of worm drive which $7,000 trucks advertise as their great feature. $7,000 truck construction and sold with a $7,000 truck guarantee. 10-foot loading space. Power enough to pull a wagon when truck and wagon are fully loaded. Electric lights and generator. Chassis $1,715, f.o.b. Windsor, Ont.

See your nearest dealer. If you don't know him write and we'll tell you.

P.S.—You can get Maxwell service wherever you are.

Maxwell

More miles per dollar
More miles on tires

MAXWELL MOTOR CO. OF CANADA, Limited, WINDSOR, Ont.

Canned Fruit—Guaranteed

Direct from producer to consumer. Shipped by freight anywhere. No loss. Most Economical.

	Unsweetened	Sweetened
Red Raspberries, per can	$1.40	$1.55
Blackberries, per can	1.30	1.45
Black Currants, per can	1.40	1.55
Strawberries (limited, make second choice)		1.65

Six 8-pound Cans in a Case. May be Assorted. Freight on two cases same as on one case. Small fruit in crates will be scarce.

Blackberries, per crate	$4.00
Raspberries, per crate	4.00
Black Currants, per crate	4.00

Accept no orders for crate raspberries from Manitoba. Cash with Order.

CAPT. H. B. WALTON, HATZIC, B.C.

Chiclets Shorten – the Rows

WHEN the hoe grows heavy in your hand and the rows seem to meet in the distance, let a Chiclet brighten the day. The candy-coating of refreshing pep-permint is "Really Delightful."

The benefits from the regular use of Adams Chiclets are very real—a good digestion, sound teeth, sweet breath. Always have a packet handy. Buy the large dollar box containing twenty packets —no danger of it going stale, because the candy-coating seals in the goodness. Sold everywhere. Five cents for ten Chiclets.

MADE IN CANADA

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ADAMS Chiclets CANDY COATED GUM

CANADIAN CHEWING GUM CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

Ontario and Her Farmers

A New Spirit Stirs Along the Concession Lines—By J. J. Morrison

AMID the turbulent unrest everywhere apparent in urban centres, disturbing industry and challenging constituted authority, a new system is forcing itself into recognition, i.e., the right of the individual to the fruits of his toil, or, in other words, exploitation in all its forms must cease.

"Equal opportunity for all and special privilege for none," must become more than an empty phrase. This struggle, ages old, is rapidly drawing to a close. One result only is possible —justice must be established before peace can be permanent. Conciliation affords only breathing before renewing the struggle.

Throughout this great upheaval, what of the Ontario farmers, those silent men who have suffered from exploitation more than any other class?

So successful has been the exploitation of their industry that it is in a decadent condition, its population steadily decreasing and its standing in the body politic tolerated only because of its necessity to sustain the life of others. So complete has been the domination of the farmer that he now quietly accepts the inferior position assigned him in society with seeming resignation.

A New Awakening

But as the anger of the quiet is the most fierce when aroused, so it is with these silent rural people. Long has the storm been gathering and at last it has burst forth with such irresistible force that control is impossible and direction rests within the elements themselves. As undemonstratively as they go about their daily toil are the farmers taking part in the social revolution now remodelling the world's institutions.

Quite abreast with her sister provinces to the West, Ontario is taking her place in the battle line. Her action will be strong, true and decisive because it has sprung from the very hearts of the people without manipulation, as if the hour had come. The people demand a change in conditions; men have come together—they know not how, they ask not why. The past has ceased to inspire; old institutions are crumbling to pieces; the machine has broken down, and the peculiar feature is that not sorrow but gladness prevails. The people have called for a bigger, better, cleaner political outlook for Canada. Nothing less will satisfy. The farmers do not feel that they are playing politics—rather the reverse—they are serving on the governmental authority of the country notice of a want of confidence, and on the economic system repudiation of its false principles and its injustice to those who toil. As farmers they have discovered the exploitation of their industry and their mutual interest, class consciousness, new aspirations and self determination follow.

Thus, the soul of the people of old Ontario is found among the rural people, and the true spirit of democracy which has been desecrated by the urban plutocrat, will find new adherents and steadfast supporters amid the solid-thinking farming community which is not warped by the selfish, pleasure-seeking lighteners of urban life.

The Failure of Party Control

Social gatherings involuntarily discuss economic questions and even politics. Old political party alignment is ignored. Party control has lost its grip. Conventions of farmers to discuss the political situation are becoming more frequent, and those who attend are from both of the old parties and quickly renounce their former affiliations, stating their determination to be free from machine politics and demanding better government than we have received in the past. Nowhere have discords arisen or a meeting dispersed without taking action.

Ten constituencies have chosen candidates to contest ridings, although the date of elections is not yet set. In three elections farmer candidates have been returned with good majorities. In eight other ridings U.F.O. candidates have been selected and many places have convention dates set where, no doubt, candidates will be chosen.

The action taken by the rural electors has been spontaneous. No exhortation or advice has been given until sought after by the electors themselves. The policy followed is individual desire for representation, convention for discussion, selection of candidate, and, so far as opportunity has afforded, an election. All thoughtful people will admit that this new system is a better one than has existed heretofore.

Ontario to the Forefront

Many people ask, "Are the farmers going to form a party?" Not yet—the party must form itself. We have outlined our principles and upon these principles we elect our men. After the election no doubt we will have a party or a number of men adhering to a set of principles backed by a strong rural sentiment and the better urban element as well. Out from among this elected group of representatives will arise by the force of his individuality a natural leader.

A new interest seems to pervade the rural people. Attention and interest in all that is said mark all gatherings such as picnics and local conventions. Women and men gather around the platform and earnestly listen to the speakers. Full consciousness of the situation is becoming realized. After meetings many of those present remain in groups discussing conditions as they appear to them. The young men especially are active in demanding a new order of things—old slogans do not enthuse them. The women, too, are alert to the situation, and when the opportunity is given will leave no doubt as to their desire for a new standard of conditions.

No fear need be entertained about rural Ontario lagging in the march towards a more democratic Canada.

Executive of the Western Canada Irrigation Association

The Annual Convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association will be held this year at Medicine Hat, on August 4, 5 and 6. An elaborate program, dealing with various phases of irrigation as they affect the farmer of Western Canada, has been outlined. The illustration shows the executive in charge this year. Reading from left to right, top row: G. R. Marnock, F. H. Peters, Grote Stirling. Front row: A. S. Dawson, Walter Hickvale, J. Colley.

A New Cultivator

A new style of cultivator has been designed by C. S. Noble, who farms on an extensive scale at Nobleford, Alta. It is known as the rod cultivator, and is described by W. H. Fairfield, superintendent of the experimental farm at Lethbridge. The advantages of this cultivator, which is designed especially for use in very dry districts, is that it destroys weeds but does not pulverize

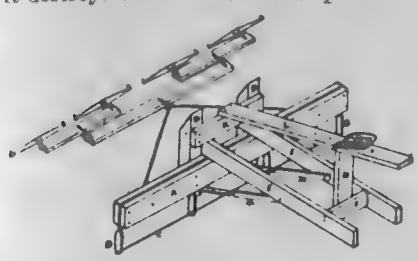


Fig. 1—Cultivator Set for Operation

the surface of the soil, and, consequently, reduces drifting. A reference to figs. 1 and 2, shows the principle on which the rod cultivator works. C is a five-eight-inch rod held below the frame by iron arms B. This rod passes through the soil about three inches below the surface. The weeds are cut or rubbed off at this depth. The rod cultivator is intended to work only when the soil is dry. The wearing effect of the soil on the rod as it passes through keeps the rod clear of weeds, trash, etc.

Mr. Fairfield gives the following instructions for the construction of the rod cultivator:—

"The rod cultivator is not put on the market by any implement manufacturer, but any handy man on the farm can build it by following the description given here. The frame (A) of the rod cultivator is made of two 2 by 8-inch pieces of lumber, 8 feet long, bolted together and holding the iron arms (B) that carry the five-eighth-inch steel rod (C). This rod is 8 feet long, threaded at both ends

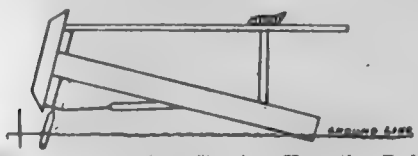


Fig. 2—Side view Showing How the Rod Passes Through the Soil Below the Surface

and held in place by two nuts at each end. The iron arms (B) can be made from old wagon tires or from pieces of iron ½ by 2½ inches, 19 inches long, with a half turn about the middle. In front of the frame are two skids (D) 4 by 4 inches and 28 inches long, and tapered at ends. These have 24-inch centres and drop 4 inches below the frame. Running at right angles to the frame, and from the inside of the skids are two pieces of 2 by 6-inch plank, 6 feet long, that run back and act as runners (E). A foot from the end of these runners is a support (F) 2 by 4 inches by 16 inches long, from the middle of which a piece 2 by 6 inches by 24 inches long (H) runs up to support the seat board. A piece 2 by 6 inches by 28 inches long is then bolted into the skids on top of the runners (K). From the middle of this piece a 2 by 6-inch plank, 6 feet long, runs back, forming the seat board (L). Holes can then be bored into this seat board so

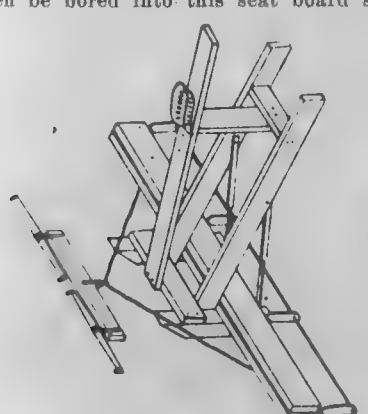


Fig. 3—Tilted up on Runners for Moving from Place to Place.

as to alter the position of the seat as occasion demands. Two brace arms (M), 3 feet long, run back from the

Continued on Page 38

Briscoe
The Car with the Half Million Dollar Motor

Efficiency with Economy

THE efficiency of the Briscoe Motor has been demonstrated in several ten-day, non-stop test runs, in one of which a record of over 29 miles to the gallon was established.

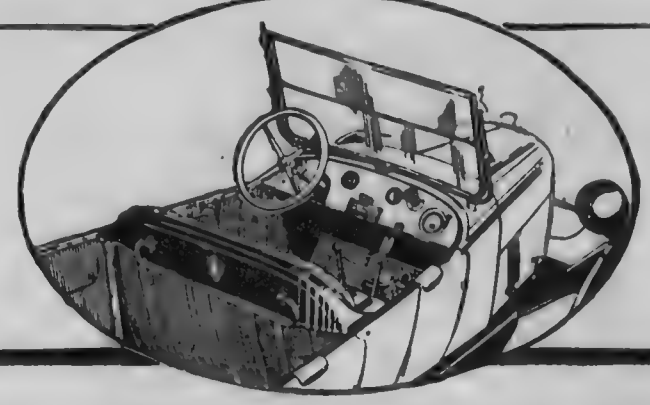
In less spectacular fashion the Briscoe is proving its capability by year-in, year-out service, on all sorts of roads and under all sorts of conditions.

The experienced motorist, seeking "efficiency with economy," knows that for motoring satisfaction one must always look beyond the external features. And so it is that this new model—thing of beauty though it is—depends for its popularity on that remarkable Motor and its ability to convert a small quantity of gasoline into a tremendous lot of power.

The prices (f.o.b. Brockville) are subject to war tax:
Special Touring, $1,350; Standard Touring, $1,225.

THE CANADIAN BRISCOE MOTOR COMPANY, LIMITED
Factory, Brockville Head Office, Toronto
Western Office: 156 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Auto Service Company Limited, Regina. J. R. N. Cooke and Company, Edmonton.
Auto Service Company Limited, Saskatoon. Norrie and Fawcett, Medicine Hat, Alta.
International Motors Limited, Vancouver.



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WRITE US FOR PROOF OF THESE CLAIMS

Moody Threshers for Bigger Returns

Whether you use a Moody only for your own work or for custom threshing, it pays from the time you start operating. It saves more grain than other machines and cleans it thoroughly for sale or seeding. This cleaning assures the highest grade.

Every foul seed is caught and bagged—the ground you thresh on is as clean as your fields. The Moody is unequalled for strength, ease of operation and durability.

It will give perfect satisfaction with tractor power. Ask for our Parrett Tractor Catalogue and information on Victor Portable and Stationary Engines.

FOR CASH OR TIME PRICES, WRITE THE FOLLOWING DISTRIBUTORS:

NEW HOME MACHINERY CO. LTD. SASKATOON, SASK.
FRANCOEUR BROS. CAMROSE AND EDMONTON, ALTA.
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EXPORT TRADE

The extensive foreign connections of this Bank enable us to place at the disposal of our customers the best existing world-wide banking facilities.

Our local Manager is in a position to give you both assistance and advice.

IMPERIAL BANK
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152 Branches—57 Branches in Western Canada.

DOMINION OF CANADA
VICTORY BONDS
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All maturities bought and sold. Full particulars and quotations on request.

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Compare Fuel Costs

Reduce the cost of cooking in your home. Use the economical New Perfection Oil Cook Stove that burns Imperial Royalite Coal Oil instead of costly coal and wood—that does away with ash pan drudgery—that gives you gas stove convenience.

The New Perfection provides abundant heat for every cooking purpose—an instant and intense heat concentrated directly on the cooking—the result of the Long Blue Chimney burner. Its clean flame, set high or low stays put—needs no watching—burns without smell or smoke.

The New Perfection keeps the kitchen cool in summer—clean the year round. Already used in more than 3,000,000 homes.

Select your size and style to-day.

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere

NEW PERFECTION
THE ALL SEASON
OIL COOKSTOVES

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
Power - Heat - Light - Lubrication
Branches in all Cities

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Business and Finance

Farmers and the World's Food

WHO will tell the farmer today how much food and of what kinds the world will stand in need next year, or how much it will be able to pay for? Who will tell him how much meat or milk, and at what price the world will consume in a year, let us say, 1923? And yet, within a year the calves must be born for the meat supply of 1922 and for the milk of 1924. Nobody can answer these questions, as the world is now constituted. The farmer has by heavy experience learned that even a slight margin over a temporary need will force prices down below the cost of production.

It is the business of the world, therefore, consumer as well as producer, to find a way to stabilize these markets, and until such a way is found, the world will pay too much for too little food. The farmer must run the hazard of season, of yield, of insect, and of disease, and that is about his share. The world must help find a way to stabilize its needs and to make them known. It must stop speculating upon its own food too, if it expects to be fully fed and at a reasonable price.

As to Income Taxation

A correspondent writes:—

How is it we are not seeing any newspaper reports of the prosecution of parties for the non-return of their income tax papers? There was a big howl made about it, and it is a known fact that they did not all send them in.

With all due allowance for the plea that income taxation is a new thing in Canada, and that a perfect system for carrying it into operation should not be expected too soon, it must be said that there appears to be more than ample ground for on which to base a just indictment against the inefficient working of the actual methods, or lack of methods, for assessing and collecting such taxation in this country.

No Lack of Precedents

As for the plea that creating an entirely new system and bringing it into thoroughly efficient operation takes time, it is to be pointed out that in Great Britain and the United States there were income tax systems in successful operation when income taxation was introduced in this country (the British income tax, indeed, dating back more than a century); surely sufficient information could have been procured at Ottawa in regard to those systems and the systems in other countries, to have made possible the establishment of an efficient Canadian system long before now. It was not necessary for the authorities at Ottawa to set about the work as if they were originating the first income tax system in the world, and had nothing to guide them.

The United States income tax forms, to say nothing of the British, are very much better planned than the Canadian, with explanatory matter that is lacking in the Canadian forms. In addition, the United States authorities issue leaflets and handbooks, setting forth in the form of question and answer all the information anyone could possibly want in connection with the filling out of an income tax return.

Not a Creditable Record

As for the prosecution of defaulters who have failed to fill in and return their income tax papers, nobody has heard of any such action being taken anywhere in Canada.

The plain fact is that the whole record at Ottawa in regard to income taxation is far from being a creditable one. In the United States, as in Great Britain, the bulk of war-time taxation has been levied on incomes, business profits and property; in Canada it has been levied upon consumption, chiefly of necessaries. In 1916 incomes and property yielded only one per cent. of the total of Canadian taxation, and in 1918 only 11 per cent. In 1916 they yielded 56 per cent. of the total of taxation in Great Britain, and 17 per cent. of the total of taxation in the United States; in 1918 the percentages had risen to 81 in Great Britain, and 69 in the United States—against 11 in Canada. Canada has only one-sixth of the population of Great Britain, but the Canadian taxes on consumption in 1918 exceeded the British taxes on consumption.

Sir Thomas White was slow in adopting the income tax, and when he did finally adopt it he was not enthusiastic in his predictions as to the amount of revenue it would bring to the treasury. He was also chary about continuing the war profits tax last year. Under the workings of the Canadian income tax during its first year of operation, a total of only $10,000,000 was assessed, and something like $6,000,000, so far, collected.

New Zealand's Income Taxation

In 1917, New Zealand collected $21,310,625 in income tax. The population of New Zealand is 1,160,000, or one-eighth that of Canada. On the basis of New Zealand's payments, Canada should contribute to the treasury by this method of taxation about $170,000,000.

The manner in which New Zealand has undertaken to substitute direct for indirect taxation, may be noted from the fact that whereas, in 1914, 60 per cent. of her revenue came from customs and only nine per cent. from income, in 1917, 38 per cent. only came from customs and 40 per cent. from income. In 1915, the amount collected from income was only $2,500,000, in 1917 it was $21,000,000. Of her customs duties collected in 1917, only four-and-three-quarter per cent. were collected on foodstuffs, 27 per cent. on clothing and textiles, 43½ per cent. on alcohol and luxuries, and 27 per cent. on all other resources.

Income Taxes in Australia

In Australia, during the fiscal year 1917-18, a total of 233,000 persons paid income tax. The total amount collected was $37,000,000. Australia has 5,000,000 people, or five-eights the population of Canada. On the basis of Australia's payments to this form of taxation, Canada should raise $56,000,000. During the current year Australia expects to raise from income tax and excess profits a total of $60,000,000. Canada, on the basis of population, should raise by direct means $95,000,000. If Canada could do this, she could afford to lose a few millions from customs. In addition to the taxes above enumerated, Australia raised last year something like $45,000,000 in succession duties.

A Case of Margin Dealing

The case of Medicine Hat Grain Company vs. Norris Commission Company is a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Alberta, now published in the current law reports.

The case turned upon section 231 of the Canadian Criminal Code, which provides for five years' imprisonment and a fine of $500 in the case of anyone who

"With the intent to make gain or profit by the rise or fall in price of any stock of any company, or of any goods, wares or merchandise:—

"(a) Without the bona fide intention of acquiring any such shares, goods, wares or merchandise, or of selling the same, makes or signs any contract or agreement purporting to be for the sale or purchase of any shares, stock, goods, wares or merchandise, or

"(b) Makes or signs any contract or agreement purporting to be for the sale or purchase of any such shares of stock, goods, wares or merchandise in respect of which no delivery of the thing sold or purchased is made or received, and without the bona fide intention to make or receive such delivery."

The Supreme Court of Canada decided some time ago, in the case of Beamish vs. Richardsons & Sons, that where a customer employed a broker to buy and sell grain on margin according to the rules, regulations and customs of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and where neither party intended that the grain bought or sold should be actually received or delivered, the transactions were illegal within the meaning of the above-quoted section 231 of the Criminal Code, so that the broker could not collect from the customer a balance due on the margin account.

The Facts in the Case

In the Medicine Hat Grain Company case it appeared that one Ginther and others were carrying on business under the name of the Medicine Hat Grain Company, raising large quantities of

wheat themselves, and also dealing in wheat, which was sold for them by the Norris Commission Company. In all, the grain company actually shipped and sold through the commission company over 70,000 bushels of wheat, and on those transactions, which were, of course, perfectly legitimate, the commission company owed the grain company about $15,000.

It appeared that Ginther, acting for the grain company, sold this wheat through the Calgary office of the commission company, and while the wheat was being sold Ginther began buying and selling on margin through the commission company, dealing in lots of about 100,000 bushels until the total margin transactions covered over 2,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The speculations resulted in a loss, and the commission company held the $15,000 due the grain company, and, when the grain company sued for the amount, the commission company attempted to set off against the bona fide debt which it owed the amount owing on the margin transactions.

The margin transactions being held illegal, the court decided that the commission company could not set off a debt due or owing under the illegal transactions against a legitimate debt due to the grain company, as the commission company had knowingly been a party to the illegal transaction.

Despicable Swindling

Public warnings are being issued in the United States that men pretending to be returned soldiers, and in some cases wearing the United States uniform, which they have in some manner managed to obtain, by purchase or otherwise, and in many cases with returned soldiers' discharge papers, which also they are wrongfully in possession of, are grafting upon the public.

In more than one city in the States the want columns of the daily papers have been used by swindlers who have inserted advertisements addressed to discharged soldiers seeking employment. These boys were told to file their applications and required to leave their discharge papers until the next day for examination. The next day, the employment agent had disappeared with the discharge papers, which will presumably be used in an endeavor to collect back pay coming to these boys, or, for the purpose of evidence that the pretended soldier unlawfully using them is in fact a former army man.

Some recent reports make it appear not altogether unlikely that in this country, too, there are some swindlers representing themselves as returned soldiers.

Why Not Stick to the Truth?

The Dominion government is publishing in widely-circulated newspapers in the United States an advertisement which declares in large, striking type:—

WESTERN CANADIAN FARMERS
PAY FOR LAND FROM
ONE YEAR'S CROP

It is true that there have been cases of one one-year's crop paying for the land, but it is not true, as the advertisement of the Dominion government would lead its readers to believe, that it is the usual thing in Western Canada for farmers to pay for their land from one crop.

Nor is it any longer true, as the same advertisement states, that "this is the country of free homesteads." Any homesteads that there are left within practicable distance of the facilities of civilization are reserved for returned Canadian soldiers, and rightly so. And by "practicable distance" is not meant "easy reach," by any means.

Surely the government of Canada would do well, in advertising this country, to stick to the truth.

Wheat Prices and Inflation

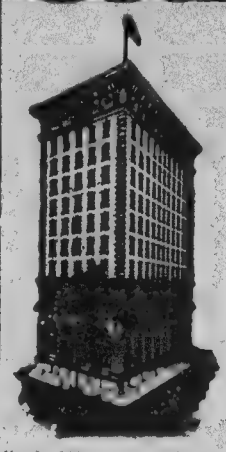
The Minneapolis correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writes that in estimating what would be a fair price for a possible wheat crop of a billion-and-a-quarter bushels in the United States, it must be remembered that the dollar itself is on an inflated basis, and that that one factor would tend to boost the price of wheat, even of the Washington government's influence in the market were absent entirely.

University of B.C.'s New President

Prof. L. S. Klink

Prof. Leonard Silvanus Klink, B.S.A., has been appointed to succeed the late Dr. Wesbrook as president of the University of British Columbia. Prof. Klink is a native of Ontario and a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College. For some years he was in charge of the field husbandry work at Macdonald Agricultural College, Quebec. Later he was appointed dean of the faculty of agriculture at Vancouver. Upon the death of the president, Dr. Westbrook, he became acting president of the university and he has lately been honored by the permanent appointment to that position.

UNION BANK
OF CANADA



Head Office — Winnipeg
Total Assets as at Nov. 30, 1918, over $153,000,000.
Deposits over $127,000,000

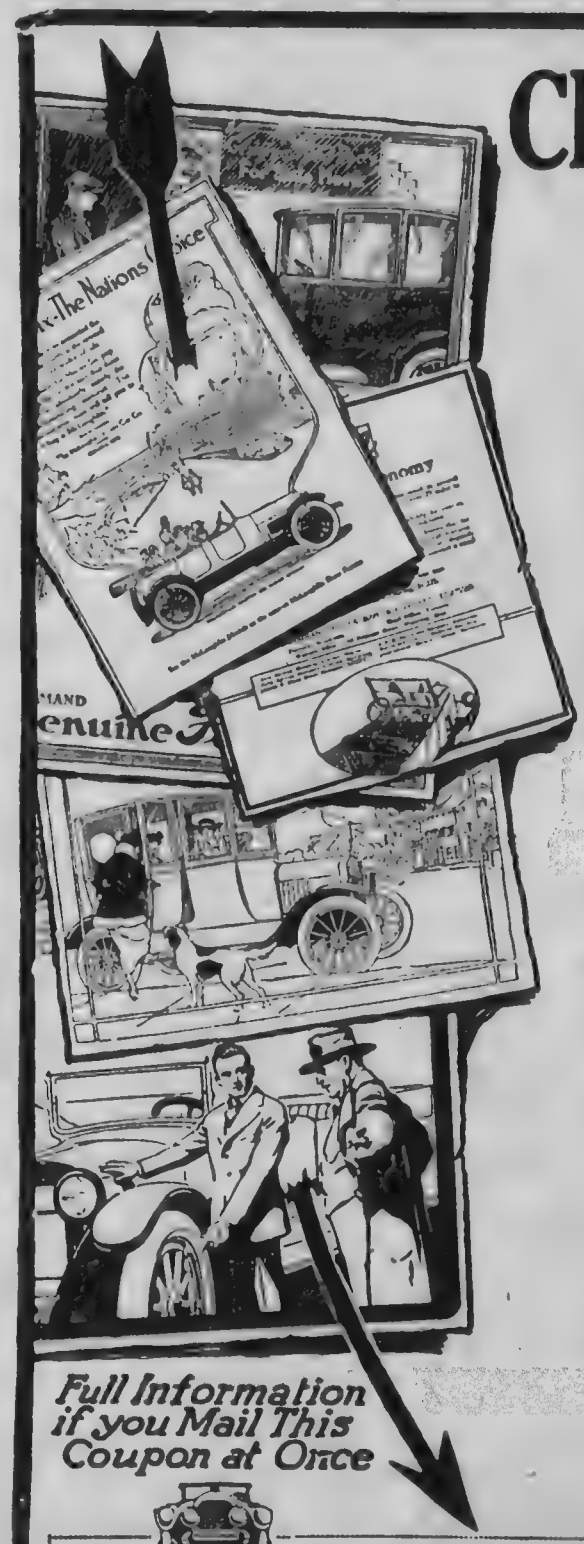
Secure Prompt Returns Through Union Bank of Canada Drafts

When you ship your livestock, grain or dairy produce, ensure prompt payment by putting through a Union Bank of Canada Draft on the consignee. This is the business-like way, and will save you delayed payments, and sometimes loss. The cost is trifling—see the manager about it.

358 Branches. Manitoba, over 55; Saskatchewan, over 100; Alberta, over 50; British Columbia, over 5.

Branches in Saskatchewan:

Abbey, Alida, Alsask, Arcola, Asquith, Assiniboia, Bounty, Bruno, Buchanan, Bulyea, Cabri, Canora, Carlyle, Craik, Cupar, Cut Knife, Dinsmore, Dummer, Eastend, Esterhazy, Estevan, Eyebrow, Fillmore, Govan, Gravelbourg, Guernsey, Gull Lake, Hatton, Hazenmore, Herbert, Houghton, Humboldt, Indian Head, Jansen, Keifield, Kerrobert, Kindersley, Landis, Lang, Langan, La Fort, Lawson, Leader, Lemberg, Limerick, Lowena, Lumsden, Luseland, McNutt, Macklin, Macrorie, Major, Maple Creek, Marsden, Melfort, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Morse, Netherhill, Neudorf, Ogema, Outlook, Oxbow, Palmer, Pennant, Pense, Perdue, Piapot, Plenty, Prince Albert, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Rocanville, Rosetown, Salvador, Saskatoon, Scepter, Scott, Shaunavon, Simpson, Sintaluta, Southey, Strasbourg, Strongfield, Swift Current, Tessier, Theodore, Togo, Tompkins, Vanguard, Viceroy, Vidora, Wapella, Waseca, Wawota, Webb, Weyburn, Wilkie, Windthorst, Wynyard, Yorkton, Zealandia.



Choose Your Car

You Need Not Pay All Cash Down

You can purchase any make of automobile or truck, paying as little as one-third of the price in cash on passenger cars and one-quarter on trucks.

The Continental Guaranty Corporation will pay the balance. Then in one or more installments to suit your own convenience, you

Complete Payments While You Drive

We do not sell automobiles; you will buy from your dealer direct. Thousands are paying for their car by our Guaranty Plan.

DON'T DELAY—cars are scarce!

Write for particulars at once. Cut out the coupon. Fill in the blank lines. Mail at once to

Continental Guaranty Corporation
TORONTO

Paid Up Capital - - $ 2,000,000
Total Assets Over - - $15,000,000

Full Information if you Mail This Coupon at Once

Guaranty Plan
AUTOMOBILE Time Payments

Full information if you Mail this coupon at once!

Continental Guaranty Corporation
61 Adelaide St. E., Toronto. 1919

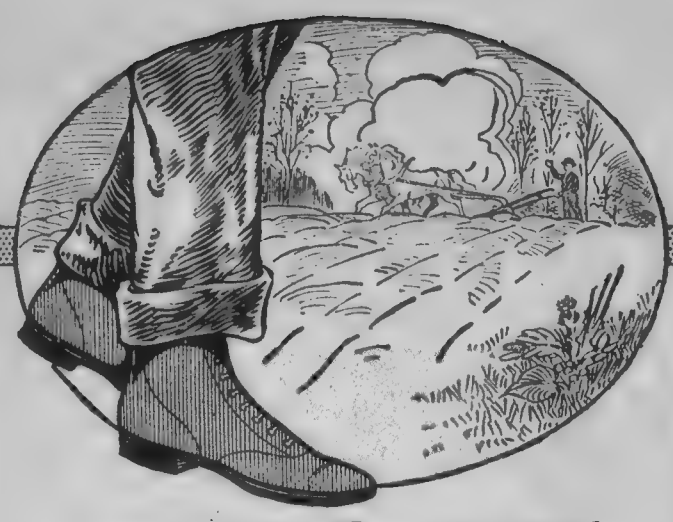
Please send me full particulars of your Guaranty Plan:

Name

Address

Your dealer's name and address

Name of car



FLEET FOOT

for all work about the farm

FLEET FOOT Shoes are much cheaper than leather. That is why FLEET FOOT is so economical for farm work in the summer.

The strong canvas uppers and springy rubber soles make "WORKMAN" and "EVERY-DAY" shoes easy, restful and comfortable—and sturdy enough to stand up to rough work.

As it is, FLEET FOOT Shoes mean money in your pocket, for you can have several pairs of FLEET FOOT for the price of one pair of leather shoes.

There are FLEET FOOT styles for men, women and children—for work and play—for every-day and Sunday wear.

DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

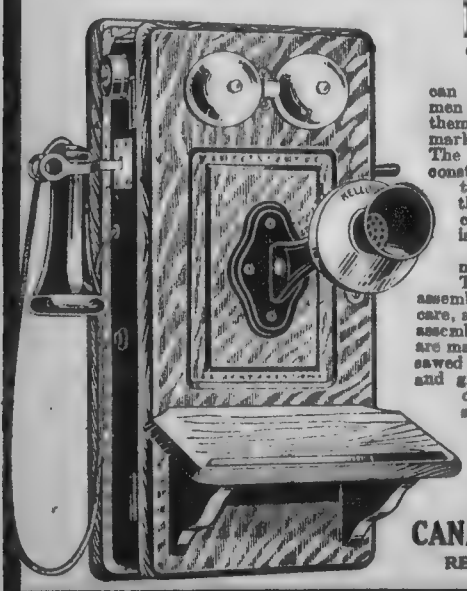
Ask your dealer for FLEET FOOT Shoes. The name is stamped on each pair.

23

Final Telephone Efficiency

That is the kind that you get from a Kellogg phone. They operate on all lines, with any kind of equipment. Bell rings clearly, even with 40 telephones on one line.

COMPACT—Occupying minimum wall space. DURABLE—least maintenance cost. EFFICIENT—Always on the job—day or night in case of sickness, trouble or any of the many accidents that might happen in your household.



KELLOGG TELEPHONES

can be depended on as they are made by men who have worked over 21 years to make them the most effective instrument on the market.

The best engineering talent obtainable has constantly striven to make them possess the greatest talking efficiency. Today the Kellogg telephone is the most capable produced—its record in service is the surest indication of this claim.

Kellogg telephones will lower your maintenance to almost nothing.

The Kellogg phone is "built"—not just assembled. Each part is made with the utmost care, and of the best material and the whole is assembled by experts. Cabinets, for instance, are made in our own factory of heavy quarter-sawed oak, shaped, dovetailed, assembled and glued to last—and they do—thousands of Kellogg phones 15 and 20 years in service today.

You are insured against trouble when your equipment is Kellogg. We furnish everything to connect two people in telephone conversation. Booklets and prices furnished on request. Write us today.

CANADA WEST ELECTRIC Ltd.

REGINA, SASK. CANADA

Community Breeding

Improving Our Disjointed Livestock System by Adapting Communities to Breeds—By George E. Day

COMMUNITY breeding represents an effort on the part of stock breeders to help themselves by breeding the class of stock that other breeders in their community are breeding.

This is a free country. Every man has an undisputed right to select any breed of animals that pleases him, but it may not be profitable under all circumstances to do so. An illustration may make this clearer.

Let us suppose that a certain district, which we shall call "B district," is noted for its Berkshire swine, and that another district, known as "Y district," is noted for its Yorkshire swine; and let us assume that these districts are a considerable distance apart. The breeders in B district are progressive and bring in the best Berkshire blood obtainable. In some cases two or three neighbors have combined and purchased high-priced boars of superior merit, and smaller breeders in the district can obtain conveniently boars of excellent breeding and quality from their neighbors. Eventually B district becomes famous throughout the province, and even throughout the Dominion for its Berkshires.

The breeders in Y district are equally progressive, and Y district becomes as famous for Yorkshires as B district is for Berkshires.

Working at Cross Purposes

Now, John Doe lives in B district, and becomes interested in swine. He reasons that if he takes up the Berkshires he will meet with strong competition, and, anyhow, Berkshires are too "common"—everybody has them, and he would like something different. So, having heard of the famous Yorkshires in Y district, he makes a long journey to this distant field and brings back a shipment of Yorkshires into B district, feeling a glow of pride in having something different from anything else in his locality.

Robert Roe lives in Y district and becomes interested in swine. The "common" white hogs of his district do not appeal to him, and he has an ambition to be different from his plodding neighbors who have got into the "Yorkshire rut." But he has heard of the wonderful Berkshire hogs in B district, so he makes a long journey to B district and brings back a shipment of Berkshires, experiencing the same glow of pride enjoyed by Mr. Doe, and everyone is happy—for a while.

In B district there are certain breeders of Berkshires who are in the business on a large scale, and they advertise extensively. They receive many orders, and they buy many hogs from other breeders in the neighborhood to help fill orders. This demand helps every breeder in the district except our friend John Doe with his Yorkshires. In addition to mail orders, prospective buyers of Berkshires who wish to inspect before buying, naturally make their way to B district, because of the reputation of the district, and because they can see a dozen herds in B district with no more travelling than might be necessary to see one herd in some other part of the province. But all this does not help Doe with his Yorkshires, nor does it help Roe with his Berkshires away over in Y district, because no one is likely to make a long trip to see one herd when he has so many herds to choose from in one district.

Haphazard Breeding Makes Confusion

Meantime the same thing happens in Y district that happens in B district, and Roe with his Berkshires in Y district gets no more benefit from the reputation of the district than Doe receives from the reputation of B district. Both Doe and Roe are square pegs in round holes. Neither one has any local demand to speak of for his breeding stock. They have to spend much money in advertising, and have to depend upon a mail order business almost exclusively. In addition to these disadvantages their advertising is less effective than that of other breeders in their respective districts, because of their isolation, which means a lack of community reputation to back up their efforts and attract buyers. Add to these troubles the difficulty and expense of obtaining satisfactory new blood, and it is not hard to see how both men would be better off if they were to trade herds.

The principles brought to the surface in the illustration apply to all classes of stock, and possibly they apply with greater force to horses and cattle than to most other classes, because the mail order system is probably not used to the same extent as it is in the case of sheep and swine. One of the greatest drawbacks to livestock improvement in Canada is the tendency to crave something new. Distant pastures look green, but a close inspection of some much-advertised breed with which we are not familiar, will often reveal the fact that it possesses few points of superiority and many points of inferiority when compared with some of our well-known breeds which have been making money for their owners for generations.

Proper Location of Breeds

Then, again, as has been pointed out, a really excellent breed may prove unsatisfactory solely on account of location. Anyone who studies the livestock industry of Great Britain will be impressed with the importance of community breeding, and a system which gives good results in a comparatively small island like Great Britain could not help but be of much greater benefit in a country of "magnificent distances," such as this, because it would save time and effort on the part of the purchaser, and provide better facilities for buying and selling stock to best advantage. The man who attempts to push a new breed into a district where a really good breed is already well established and doing good work for its owners, has a difficult and usually unprofitable task, besides which, he is doing something which is not in the interests of stock improvement.

Farmers are learning to pull together in many matters, and here is another field where co-operative effort will bring great results. If the farmers of various communities would, after careful investigation, select one breed of horses, one of cattle, one of sheep, and one of swine, for each community, according to the will of the majority, a wonderful force in stock improvement would be set in action.

Advantages of Community Marketing

We have considered this matter so far from the standpoint of the breeder of pure-bred stock, but similar advantages would accrue to the men who raised and fed grade stock for market. If all the farmers in a certain district sent to market the same kind of steers, lambs, wool, hogs, poultry, and eggs, it would be a very short time before the products of that community would command a premium on the market because of their uniformity. The very best buyers would be attracted to the district, and would compete with one another for its products. Over and above all this, the greatest present-day obstacle in the way of co-operative marketing, lack of uniformity, would be completely swept away. Community breeding and co-operative marketing go hand in hand in their beneficial influence upon the profits of the farmer, the one assisting the other.

Agriculture is the really great industry of this country, and livestock constitutes the only safe foundation for agricultural prosperity, so that community breeding, through its influence upon livestock improvement, would mean larger profits, sounder financial conditions, and a more contented and prosperous class of citizens.

Milking Machines Are Giving Satisfaction

A Mechanical Milker in Operation

They Are Proving To Be The Dairy Farmer's Greatest Labor Saver

MANY farmers, especially those who are not living in dairy districts, are still somewhat skeptical as to the practicability of the milking machine. No such skepticism concerning them exists in the minds of those who have had experience with them, or have had an opportunity to watch them in operation. As a matter of fact, the mechanical milker has arrived, and there is no more doubt about its practicability when properly handled than there is about the binder or threshing machine. A considerable number of machines of various makes are now giving satisfactory service on western farms. A larger number will be installed as the knowledge of their merits becomes more widely disseminated, and the dairy industry expands.

There are at least eight different milking machines in common use in Canada. The writer has not had the opportunity of seeing all these in operation in the West. Several, however, have been seen in actual operation, and the experience of those who have them indicates that the standard makes can be relied upon to give satisfaction.

At the Brandon Experimental Farm, an Empire milker was installed last year. The Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, has been experimenting for over six years with milking machines, and, evidently, the Empire has given satisfaction, as this was the one selected by the experimental farm authorities for installation at Brandon.

At the McKay dairy farm at Indian Head, Sask., an Omega milker was seen in operation. This farm produces milk for the Regina city trade, catering to the best demand which the city has to offer. A low bacteria count is necessary to meet the demands of this particular trade, but no difficulty is being experienced in producing a quality of milk which meets all requirements of the special trade which has been worked up.

Experience With the Hinman

Last fall I had an opportunity of visiting the dairy farm of Wm. Croy, about five miles north of Brandon, and seeing his Hinman milker in operation. Using three units, about 20 cows an hour could be handled nicely. "Keep the machine thoroughly washed, and the working parts well soaked in a disinfectant, and the milk will be clean," said Mr. Croy. "The milk pails are tightly covered and no dirt can get into them, which cannot be said of the ordinary milk pails used in hand milking. The machine is simplicity itself, and practically fool-proof. There is no occasion for having an expert within call. If a man can run a gasoline engine he can run this milking machine. The whole outfit cost me only $237 installed, and new units can be added when they are necessary."

At night the rubber parts of the machine were cleaned by drawing cold water through them. After milking in the morning, the parts were all thoroughly cleaned with a brush and placed in a chloride of lime solution.

Another satisfied Hinman user is Robert Oughton, of Stonewall, Man. His machine was installed in February, 1918, and he is now having his second year's experience with it. Last year 18 cows were milked, and this year 14. Mr. Oughton uses two units, which allows him to look after the machine and do the stripping. The milking takes about one hour.

"This milker is a real labor saver," said Mr. Oughton, on the occasion of my visit to his farm recently. "It is at least twice as fast as hand milking, and does much better work than the average hand milker. I noticed by the dairy papers that some of the big breeders in Ontario had used mechanical milkers for three or four years on their high-priced cows, and that they had been getting good results. I decided that if it paid them to use the milking machine, it would also pay me. My cows have taken to the machine without a murmur. One of them was a confirmed kicker, and knocked the outfit over a time or two when it was put on at first. Since then, however, she has given no trouble whatever. I always strip my cows after the machines. Some claim that this is unnecessary, but if that is so, their cows must be different from mine. Some give more strippings than others, but I think it is a good policy to always strip the cows. As far as sanitary milking is concerned, it is far ahead of hand milking, especially in winter time. The dirt cannot get into the pails. It is necessary, however, to keep the machine thoroughly cleaned. We have never missed a milking on account of the machine since we got it. Only two milkings have been missed in that time, and that was because the engine broke down. I have no difficulty in handling the machine alone when two units are used, but three units would keep one man hustling."

She Has No Objection to the Milking Machine

Wm. Croy Uses a Motor Truck for Delivering His Milk to Town

Mr. Oughton uses a one-and-one-half horse power engine, but it handles the machine and pumps water from a 70-foot well at the same time.

Another satisfied Hinman user is Mr. Gilroy, of Balmoral. While watching him operate his machine, I saw a good demonstration of how easy it is on the cows. His cows had been turned out on pasture, during an extremely hot spell in the latter part of May, and one of them had her teats badly sunburned. It was necessary to moisten them before attaching the machine, but once the milker was in operation, she did not stir. She stood so quietly that I had no difficulty in getting a photograph of the machine working on her, though a ten-second exposure was necessary. "This outfit costs less than a grain binder," said Mr. Gilroy, "yet it is on the job saving time and labor every day in the year. It is one of the dairy farmers' best investments."

Seven Years' Experience With a Sharples

In 1912, the Trappist Monastery at St. Norbert, Man., installed a Sharples milker. It is one of the earliest designs, and many improvements have been made since it was put on the market. Throughout this period it has given uniformly good satisfaction. Some new teat cups have been secured, but there is still one of the original sets in operation. Three double units are now in use. A week or so ago I watched the machine in operation, and with one man handling it and two following doing the stripping, 42 cows were milked in a little less than three-quarters-of-an-hour.

The Trappist Brother who has had charge of the machine since it was installed, is an efficiency expert in handling it. There is not a lost motion or a lost moment from the time the engine is started until the last rubber tube is returned to the disinfecting solution One extra pail is used. The procedure is to empty the pail of milk into the milk can, which is placed conveniently. It is then brought back and left in exactly the right spot behind the cows. Two cows, of course, are being milked into one pail at the same time. When the milker is taken off the cows, the full pail is set down, the empty pail picked up and the unit put to work on two other cows. The other pail is then emptied, and by that time two other cows have been milked and another pail is ready for emptying. The process is repeated until all the cows have been milked. At the end of the last row of cows the pail of clean water is standing. The teat cups are placed in it, the tube attached to the suction pipe, and the water is drawn through them. When the last set of milking cups are placed in the water, he goes over and turns off the engine. Just as the engine stops, the gurgling of water in the pail indicates that the water has all been drawn through, and that part of the work completed. The parts are then washed off and placed on a specially-constructed stand which makes it convenient for carrying them about. They are then taken back to the

Dairy Herd on the McKay Dairy Farms, Indian Head, Sask. After Being Milked by an Omega Machine

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.75 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address—

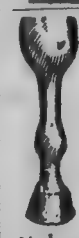
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 $1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

Northern Star Ranch

Pure-bred Suffolk Sheep, from Imported Ram. Both sexes, all ages. Also good Grade Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Write me your wants.

LESTER LEVERS, CASTOR, ALTA.,
Phone 404. P.O. Box 263.



ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. $2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free.

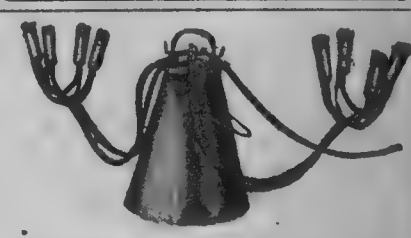
ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. $1.25 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 495 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Shorthorns and Shropshires

Consisting of a few Choice Bulls which should be at the head of good herds. Females in calf, or calf by side, of the best breeding. Imported and Home-bred Rams and Ewes from best English flocks.

JNO. MILLER, ASHBURN, ONT.



Six Canadian Agricultural Colleges and fourteen Government Experiment Stations are successfully using EMPIRE MILKING MACHINES. Is this not sufficient evidence that the EMPIRE is beneficial to the most highly bred cows as well as profitable to every dairyman milking eight or more cows?

Send for the Empire Catalog

The Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Limited

146 Craig Street, West Montreal

TORONTO WINNIPEG

EMPIRE MILKING MACHINES

Dependability

of the

DE LAVAL

Now that "dog days" are with us, it is no time to bother with a balky cream separator.

Dependability in a cream separator is especially necessary in the summer when the milk should be taken care of in the shortest possible time.

The DE LAVAL Cream Separator is dependable, and with ordinary care it will easily last a lifetime.

The DE LAVAL capacity rating is dependable. Each size exceeds its advertised capacity under ordinary, and even under unfavorable, conditions.

DE LAVAL Service is dependable. Fifty thousand agents the world over see to it that DE LAVAL Separators are properly set up, operated and taken care of. And, above all, the De Laval Company is dependable—the oldest and by far the largest cream separator manufacturers in the world.

More De Lavals in use than of all other makes combined.

See the local De Laval agent, or, if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.

Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

Herd Headed by the Two Great Bulls:—

OAK BLUFF HERO, by Imp. Oakland Star, and WILLOW RIDGE MARQUIS, by Imp. Gainford Marquis.

Bulls, Cows, and Heifers always for sale at most reasonable prices. Special offering at present in bulls from nine months to two years old. Pay the farm a visit. Farm ten miles south-west Calgary, on Priddis' trail.

Stock shipped from Calgary, C.P.R., C.N.R., or G.T.P.

NORMAN HARRISON - Priddis, Alta.

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

We are offering for Sale at most reasonable prices, owing to lack of accommodation, a number of Two-year-old and Yearling Bulls; big growthy fellows, several of them ready for Service, sired by the well-known imported bull, "Ardlethan Fortune," and others, and out of dams of the leading families.

Also the good imported two-year-old bull, "Royal Gift," by the Duthie-bred "Collynie Sweepstakes."

Also females, from yearlings up, by "Ardlethan Fortune Ensign," by "Silver Cloud," and out of high-quality dams. Those of breeding age have been bred to our good herd bull, "Duke of Saskatoon," by "Gainford Marquis."

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tank containing the chloride of lime.

This washing is the only cleansing that parts are subjected to after milking at night. In addition to this, each morning the tubes are thoroughly cleaned with a brush. The solution in which the parts are kept is changed twice a week. A four-horse power engine works the pumps.

Many improvements have been made on the Sharples milker since the machine was installed at the monastery. The pipes are now of galvanized iron instead of ordinary iron. Double units have replaced the single units formerly installed. The trouble that formerly existed with moisture condensing in the pipes have been overcome by the use of a spiral coil. The sizes of the pressure and vacuum tanks have been changed, and a single pump has replaced the double pump that was first used. The position of the gauges has been changed from the pipes to the top of the pressure and vacuum tanks. But even without these improvements, the Trappist Brother who has had charge of the machine for the seven or eight years it has been in operation, says that it has given uniformly good satisfaction.

The B. L. K. Milker

In connection with the hospital for the insane at Selkirk, Man., an up-to-date dairy farm is operated. The dairy herd comprises some of the best producing dairy cows in Western Canada. A new dairy barn is under construction, and in it will be installed a B.L.K. milker. This milking machine was on exhibition at the big dairy show held in Winnipeg last winter, and some of the cows were brought up from Selkirk for the demonstration. Eight of the finest cows were selected, and they were milked three times a day, at 6 a.m., 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. Though entirely unused to the machine, the cows took to it kindly, and the large crowds which gathered to watch it operate, were an indication of the increasing interest among dairy men in this new labor-saving device.

Care of Milking Machines

As was mentioned before, the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, has been experimenting with milking machines for the last six years. The following instructions for the care of the milking machine were given in a note issued some time ago:—

"In the production of pure milk with a milking machine, great care is necessary in the handling and washing of the machine. Milk that is allowed to become dry on the parts is very difficult to get off. To avoid this, as soon as the last cows are milked and the milk emptied, but while the pump is still running, cold water should be drawn through the teat cups into the can. The machines should then be removed to the dairy and dismantled. The can covers to which the pulsator is usually attached should be washed, wiped dry and hung up. The teat cups and tubes should be washed in hot water to which has been added some alkaline washing powder. This will dissolve any fats adhering to the parts. Once a day, a brush should be used on the interior of the teat cups. These parts should now be put into a sterilizing solution until next milking time. Once a week, the teat cups and attached rubbers should be taken apart and thoroughly washed in hot alkaline water with the special brushes supplied for this purpose. The cans may be handled with the rest of the dairy utensils in the ordinary way, steaming or scalding and draining in a room free from dust, being important.

"On taking the teat cups from the sterilizing solution for the next milking they should be rinsed in fresh, cold water and then be assembled. At this stage, the drawing of scalding water through the teat cups into the cans would have a beneficial effect but is liable to injure the rubber. When adjusting the milker and attaching the teat cups to the cow's teats, be careful not to draw barn air through the tubes into the can. In shifting the machine from one cow to another and changing the cans let the milk and cans be exposed to the barn air as little as possible.

"One of the best sterilizing solutions to use is composed of chloride of lime. Use fresh chloride of lime, preferably from sealed tins, and provide an earthenware crock. Into this put one pound of chloride of lime and add a gallon of cold water, break up the lumps, stir thoroughly and then allow to settle. Cover and keep in a cool place. This is a stock solution and only the clear liquid off the top is to be used. In making up the solution for the teat cups use one pint of this stock solution to every ten gallons of water. As the sterilizing action gradually decreases, add another half-pint of the stock solution every three or four days as long as this solution is kept in use. The old solution should be emptied out and a new solution made as often as is necessary to keep it clean. A new stock solution should be made at least every two weeks.

"The keeping of the outside metal parts of the teat cups and pails bright is not so important, but improves the appearance of the machines. For this purpose polishing substances may be used."—R. D. C.

Grasshopper Outbreaks and Warning

Owing to the serious outbreaks of grasshoppers that have occurred in certain portions of Saskatchewan and southern Manitoba, there is a danger of their migrating to districts at present uninfested, particularly where the soil is light. It is very important, therefore, that all farmers should keep a constant lookout during the months of August and September, and should grasshoppers appear in their neighborhood in unusual numbers, a report should be sent immediately to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, to whom letters may be addressed free of postage. The receipt of such reports will greatly assist in the recommendation of preventive measures, and the making of preparations to control further outbreaks next year.

An Up-to-Date Dairy Stable with a Milking Machine in Operation

Shoeing the Draft Horse

Combining Common Sense and Science in the Art of Horse Shoeing.

By James Proctor

CONSIDERING the apparent simplicity of the process to an ordinary observer, the method of fastening a piece of iron to a horse's foot has been the occasion of more essays, guides, practical instructions, theories, hard work and abuse, than any subject we are acquainted with. It will be our aim here, however, to simplify rather than to overload it and instead of wearying the reader with the investigations of hundreds of writers on the method of

Fig. 1—The wall of the foot, showing insensitive part of the structure

defending the horse's foot, endeavor to combine the proven facts of all with the results of our own 30 years' experience, in a plain and sufficient compendium.

The Ancient History of Horse-Shoeing

We hear little of the horse in the early historical days, but in the Old Testament, Genesis xlvii., 17, we find Joseph gave his brethren bread in exchange for horses. In Job xxxix., we find the horse described as the war-horse, rejoicing in his strength and smelling the battle afar off; and in Judges v., 22, we read: "Then were the horse-hoofs broken by the means of their pransings." In ancient Greek and Roman journals, we find that armies had to be disbanded because of their horses' hoofs breaking and wearing.

The exact time, however, when shoes were first applied to horses' feet, is not known, but the Persians get the credit of being the first to use them. In a Mosaic painting of Pompeii, a shoe is noticed on the foot of the war-horse of Satrapus (B.C. 333). In the year 1653, an iron shoe was found in the tomb of Childric, king of France, who died 481 A.D. And William the Conqueror is credited with introducing the art of shoeing in Britain.

The Need of the Practice

The horse's hoof has been the subject of deep studies for centuries, and I know of no mechanical contrivance which the mind of man can contemplate with greater wonder and admiration. If there is one thing more than another which has a tendency to encourage and advance science and practice, it is the art of horse-shoeing. For the shoer to have a knowledge of the different forms or kinds of feet, to frame the various kinds of shoes and attach them properly, and then to give a reason for his work is one of the finest samples of science and practice I know.

The horse, in its wild nature, needs no shoe, but the condition of our roads and streets is such that it is necessary to protect the beautiful structure from injury. Therefore, shoeing becomes a necessity, requiring knowledge and skill for its proper application, and, owing to the great variety of feet met with in the different breeds of horses, and the peculiar formation of some of the hoofs, horse-shoeing (with brains as well as with hands) is actually of much more importance than it is usually credited with. What is the use of a horse, however good or well bred, if it has not a sound foot to stand upon? The general principle of healthy shoeing is to support the foot off the ground by means of the wall, and by this only. The shoe is intended to prevent injuries and to resist wear and tear.

Dressing the Foot

In shoeing the draft horse, the dressing of the foot, making it ready for the shoe, is the main feature in good shoeing. When this is not done properly it will induce many of the maladies to which the foot is liable, such as navicular, contraction, corns, side-bones, etc.

If one will take the trouble to go through some of our large horse ranches and see the state of the horses' feet and examine them thoroughly, they would find that the neglect of the feet causes all kinds of trouble. The writer has seen good horses ruined by sheer neglect along these lines, especially the draft horse; and if the foot is neglected, or rather not properly treated before fastening the shoe, there will be a greater tendency to encourage trouble. In getting the foot ready for the shoe, the scientific shoer does not pare the sole so as to destroy its elasticity, whatever the formation of hoof, whether thick soles or thin ones, he does not take the wall too bare, but leaves a good level bearing. The wall (as illustrated in Fig. 1) is the main stay of the foot, so do not abuse it as it is what carries the shoe and protects the foot. He does not rob the frog, cutting only the dead tissue around.

Calks on Shoes

Now, concerning the shoe, he makes this to fit the foot and not the foot to fit the shoe. I, personally, do not believe in calks, but weather conditions prevent us in this country from shoeing without, and it is necessary to use a calk of some description in winter; but in summer I would certainly lift my voice against the size of calks used. I know they are the cause of endless trouble, some of which I would like to mention at some other time.

In Scotland they use calks, but low and broad. In London, England, where I worked for many years, calks are not used, and the horses do heavy hauling, and one seldom or never sees a lame horse. I also remember reading in an American paper an account of a quantity of mules freighting over some mountains, and they were all shod with calks. They had all kinds of trouble, pulling off their shoes and wrecking their limbs. They then got another shoer who shod them all flat, then the trouble ceased and the mules did the work with greater ease and efficiency. So I say avoid calks, high calks especially, use a little horse-sense and keep the horse near his work.

Fig. 2—The fitting on the left is right, while that on the right is abnormal

The Value of a Toe-Clip

Draw a toe-clip on the shoe. A shoe on a runner or other light horse is alright without, but I don't think a shoe on a draft horse is finished without this clip. I know there are many theorists who will object to this, but I believe in being practical. I have seen many of these so-called theorists shoe without a clip and I have seen the shoe in the driving get right back out of place and leave projecting over the shoe anywhere from one-quarter-of-an-inch to one-and-a-half inches of the hoof. Then they take their knife and cut it off (see illustration Fig. 2), which to my mind is a great abuse of foot. Therefore I say, use a clip, which will help to keep the shoe in place, and likewise leave the foot in its normal shape as it ought to be.

I likewise believe in fitting the shoe hot, just having enough heat to bed the shoe. This will make it easier to drive and the shoe will consequently stay longer than if fitted cold. Both British and American governments in recent tests have proved that hot-fitting is superior to cold-fitting. Do not use too large a nail. The size of the nail to the size of the shoe could be given, but it is sufficient to use the size of nail

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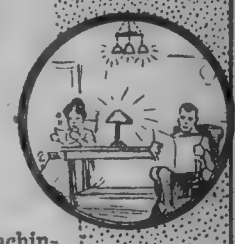

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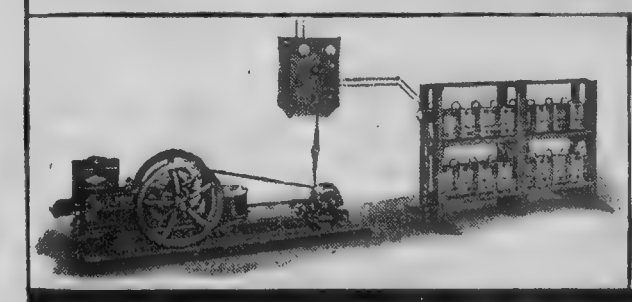

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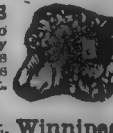

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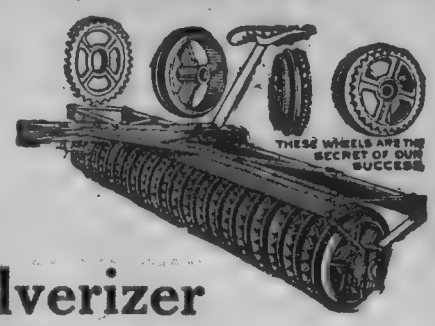

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that is heavy enough to carry the shoe and will not destroy the foot. Use a little brain-work along these lines.

Varieties of Shoes

Now, I have used almost every make of shoe introduced, viz., paper, rope, rubber, cast-iron, etc., but they all fade away in preference to the old reliable iron shoe. I find, in spite of theories and scientific pointers so-called, that the man who uses his common sense and studies the nature of the foot, generally knows what is required in each case. Such a man is the only successful shoer in the long run.

An old veteran once said: "Anyone can bend a piece of iron, put a few holes in it and nail it to a foot." Well, that may be so, but to make a shoe and nail it to the foot is something of great importance to me, when I realize that I am working not on a piece of dead material but on a living structure. Therefore, some knowledge of the structure of the foot is necessary to an understanding of the principles of horse-shoeing.

Parts of the Foot

The hoof is only a layer of horn covering very sensitive parts and affording a base of support for the limb. The wall is the part of the horn (see Fig. 1) forming the front and sides of the hoof. It grows downward from the coronet, and as it slopes forward and is constantly growing, there is a continuous lengthening of the toe. When a horse is shod, his hoof continues growing, and if the shoe be retained too long the hoof grows out of proportion and may cause either stumbling or injury to the tendons. When the under surface of the foot is examined, the sole, frog and the bars are seen. Although the hoof is a firm, strong, protective covering to the sensitive foot within it, very serious injury to the horse results from defects in its structure which are overlooked. These will be appreciated more readily when it is known that within the hoof is a particularly delicate and complex arrangement.

When a hoof is removed with care, a beautiful, sensitive structure is exposed. First of all there is the coffin bone (see illustration Fig. 3) which gives the general form to the hoof. It forms the basis of the front and sides of the hoof but towards the heels is replaced on each side by plates of gristle or cartilage. This, when diseased and converted into bone, forms so-called side bones. Then there is the coronary (see illustration Fig. 4) or short pastern bone which is situated above the coffin bone forming a joint, into the formation of which enters the navicular bone (see illustration Fig. 5) which, just behind the coffin bone, acts as a lever for the tendons passing over it.

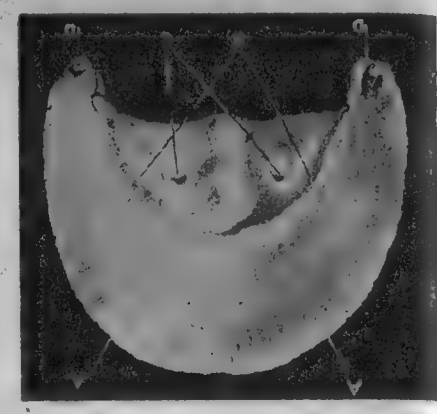

Fig. 3—The Coffin Bone forms the bottom of the foot. The Heel Cartilages at D sometimes develop side bones. A and B compose the outside and inside boundaries

Correcting Faults

Now, when we see the foot in all its different parts nicely fitted one into the other in perfect harmony, we realize how important it is to know something about shoeing as a false move on the part of the shoer puts the whole mechanism out of harmony, thus robbing the horse of its usefulness, and is liable to class him amongst the unsound. Therefore, shoeing should only be done by men trustworthy—men of ability and science combined.

There are many "one idea men" in regard to horse-shoeing. They claim they can stop all bad gaits, overreaching, etc., with their one-style of shoeing.

Then there is the other with the bar-shoe fad, who claim with them they can cure anything from contraction to heaves, but I will venture to say that horse-shoeing, performed by the most skilful hands, is at best attended by mischief to the foot. Still a horse with feet so bad that he cannot walk without shoes, will often be shod in such an ingenious way as to qualify him for hard work as well as to relieve him from suffering.

Fig. 4—Top, Coronary Bone. Lower, Navicular Bone

The aim of this article is to afford horse owners such information as will enable them to know good from bad shoeing, or at any rate to impress them with the fact that the art is an important and difficult one, deserving of much more attention than it receives.

NOTE.—The above is the first of a series of two practical articles on Horse-shoeing, by James Proctor, of Calgary, a man with a very wide and successful experience in this special line. The second article will deal with the treatment of contracted feet by shoeing, and will appear in a near issue.

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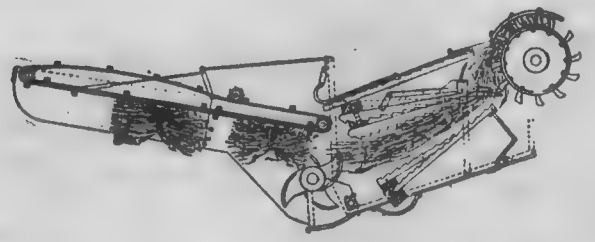

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Canadian Council of Agriculture

Continued from Page 3

able in Manitoba for present needs and winter feeding.

"The Canadian Council of Agriculture strongly urges Dominion government to investigate through its officials so that actual facts as to stock and feed may be ascertained. If immediate action is not taken, serious calamity will ensue that will disastrously affect the western cattle industry for several years.

"Suggest co-operative action by Dominion and provincial governments. Farmers' organizations of the West offer every assistance possible in meeting the situation."

Political Action

The council decided to discuss item in the agenda dealing with the invitation to the liberal convention at Ottawa. As a preliminary to the decision of the council in this matter, reports of recent political activities in Saskatchewan and Alberta conventions were presented by J. B. Musselman and H. W. Wood, respectively. J. R. Murray made a report on behalf of Manitoba, and J. J. Morrison for Ontario.

In his report, J. B. Musselman, secretary of the Grain Growers' Association in Saskatchewan, suggested that the time was opportune for calling a convention in which the different provinces which have taken independent political action would be represented. He said that steps should be taken toward consolidating the movement, which has been heretofore confined to the provinces, into a federal one.

It was ultimately decided that the question of making the political action that has been taken already in the various constituencies in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario, federal in scope, be left to the provinces to decide when farmers' political conventions are held. Hitherto only district conventions have been held in the various constituencies. The United Farmers of Alberta, have selected July 26 as the date for their provincial convention.

Liberal Convention

The council adopted the following resolution:

"The Canadian Council of Agriculture desires to express its appreciation of the courtesy extended to the organized farmers of Canada by the parliamentary liberal party at Ottawa in the invitation to send representatives to the National Liberal Convention to be held in Ottawa, on August 5, 6 and 7. Inasmuch, however, as the organized farmers of Canada, affiliated through this council of agriculture, have never identified their institutions with the activities of any political party, we respectfully decline the invitation of the parliamentary liberal party. But in doing so we desire to take the liberty of sending to D. D. McKenzie, present leader of the parliamentary liberal party, a copy of the farmer platform, supplemented by a memorandum, as an expression of the views and policy of the organized farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, upon the present national problems of this country."

Tax on War Bonds

The following resolution was also adopted:—

"Whereas, it is estimated, the war debt of Canada at the end of the present year will be approximately $2,000,000,000, or nearly $250 per capita, and the annual interest charge on this debt will be about $11,500,000 or $14 per capita, which enormous indebtedness will tax the resources of the nation to the utmost.

"And whereas, the war bonds issued by the government of Canada, exempt from taxation, are steadily becoming concentrated in the possession of a few individuals and corporations, who are thus escaping the payment of their fair share of taxation.

"Therefore be it resolved that the Council of Agriculture recommends to the federal government, that the income from war bonds shall be made subject to the regular taxes imposed upon ordinary incomes."

Turned To Account

She (savagely): "Sir, I understand you said I had a face that would stop a clock."

He (calmly): "So I did. Any well-regulated clock would pause and hold up its hands in admiration at the sight of your lovely face."

The Passing of a Picturesque Western Figure
Royal Northwest Mounted Police bearing the body of General Sam Steele to its last resting place, St. John's Cemetery, Winnipeg

Make It a Certainty

THERE is a saying that the verdict of a petty jury is the most uncertain thing in the world. The man who has to depend on custom threshing will take issue with that statement. He knows what it means to try to get his grain threshed when he wants it threshed and when nature says it should be threshed.

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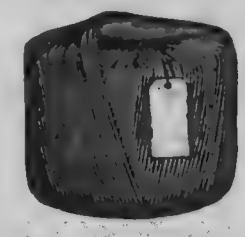

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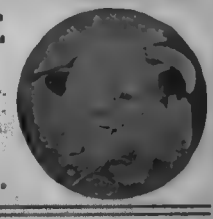
BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

HEIFERS, COWS, SHEEP

We can supply buyers with Alberta-bred Cattle and Sheep in carlots, shipped anywhere. All stock personally inspected by a member of the firm. We are the largest shippers of livestock in Alberta. Breeders of Shropshire and Oxfordshire Sheep.



Wade & Jack BOX U, STOCKYARDS **Calgary, Alta.**

It is NOT Necessary to Feed Your Wheat to The Gophers

Five Dollars spent for

Flickertail Exterminator

which, if properly spread, will yield a return of many hundreds per cent. Try it.

Conveniently Packed

Easy to Spread

Guaranteed as to Results

WRITE TO

Flickertail Exterminator Co., BRANDON, MAN.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

MONEY TO LOAN

Repayable in Equal Yearly Payments Over a Long Term of Years

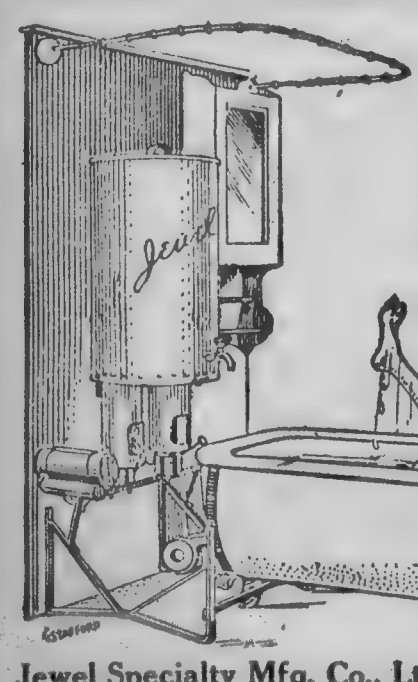
For more than Sixty Years this corporation has made use of the Amortization System for the benefit of its clients. This is the plan of repayment by equal annuities or instalments over a long term of years. It is prepared to lend money for terms of twenty years, when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower, annual repayments, including principal and interest.

For further information, apply to:—

GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager
Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

W. E. MASON, Manager, Saskatchewan Branch: REGINA, SASK.

W. T. ORRIGHTON, Mgr. Alberta Branch: EDMONTON, ALTA.



For

Farm Homes

No waterworks system needed, no plumbing or other expensive installation. The Jewel Bath may be set up in any convenient part of the house.

Illustrated Catalogue giving all particulars free on request. Write for it today.

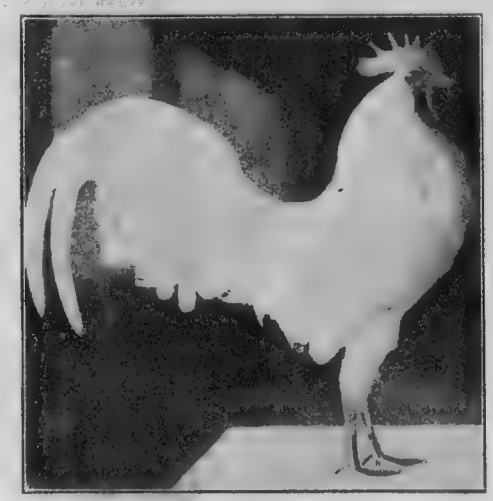
Jewel Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Church and Richmond Sts., Toronto, Ont.

Feed and Care of Chicks

Studying the Nature and Supplying the Needs of Growing Chicks—By Professor Herner

THERE is something so fascinating and so attractive about newly-hatched chicks that no matter how many hundred or thousand a person sees and handles there is always a new interest in each fresh lot that comes out. The little balls of fluff, with their sturdy bodies, clear, sharp eyes, quick action and lots of vitality, are an attraction that no one can resist even though one does not take the slightest interest in poultry raising.

To the poultry breeder the sight of a flock of chicks presents the greatest possibilities. He has visions of those little balls of fluff growing bigger day by day. He sees them shooting their wing feathers, and in his mind's eye is counting the number of bars to the feather. He imagines he sees the shade of buff, red, black or white each chick is going to be, and has already decided which is likely to be the best colored chicken of the lot. He also sees the little tail feathers sprouting with a full fledged tail in the making. He sees promise of what they will be as full-grown birds in the breeding pen or in the show room.



A Stylish White Leghorn Cockerel
First Cockerel Brandon Winter Fair, 1919. Bred and owned by J. Davies, 50 Matheson Ave., Winnipeg

Ideals of the Farm Poultryman

To the farmer poultryman, this little flock presents altogether different possibilities. He is of a more utilitarian turn of mind. By him the little balls of fluff are figured up in so many pounds of meat or so many dozen eggs. He already sees the cockerel that is going to grow the fastest and weigh the most at six months of age; and the pullet that will start laying first. To him it is a question of dollars and cents as figured upon values of meat and eggs.

These two prospects may appear widely different on the surface, yet on closer examination they have many things in common—the very things which from the foundation of successful poultry keeping.

Sincere in the belief of what the chicks will do, the successful poultryman proceeds to give them the feed, care and attention necessary to bring them along to full-grown birds in the best possible way. Understanding the nature of little chicks, knowing their many needs, and looking after details are the things that count in rearing them, and no matter whether the flock is raised for the show room, breeding pen, laying pen or for market.

Supplying the Rapid-Growing Machine

It is well to remember that a chicken is like a high-geared machine, in that it grows faster, period of maturity is shorter and more concentrated feed is required than with other farm animals. A chick just hatched weighs about on ounce-and-a-half, and at nine weeks, with reasonable care, it will weigh at least 27 ounces. This is increasing its weight 18 times in this period, which is the fastest rate of increase made by any farm animal. Laying or reproduction commences as early as five months, and the bird is practically mature at six to eight months. The body temperature is higher and water is more essential. Wrong methods will result in far greater injury or harm, which is harder to repair than is the case with other classes of livestock.

Summing up the work of rearing chickens season after season, working with thousands, it would appear that the heaviest losses are largely due to chilling followed by digestive disorders. This, of course, refers to rearing chicks by the use of the brooder. With the hens the losses are due mainly to chilling and lice. Of course, feeding will have its effects also, but as a rule the class of food fed and the way of feeding it is not the chief cause of high death rate.

In the line of feed for chicks and the way of feeding there are scarcely any two persons giving the same or doing it in the same way. Our own personal experience has been this: there are certain classes of feed that produce better chickens in a shorter time than other feeds. The way of feeding it, will, of course, also show in the growth of the chicks.

Getting Weight in Chicks

The value of dry mash, hopper fed, where the chicks can eat all they want at any time, cannot be over-estimated. Little chicks, even at a few days of age, will eat more dry mash than everything else combined. For getting good growth and heavy chickens for their age, there is nothing that can equal dry mash. Its use will also cut down the work of feeding considerably, especially when a large flock of chickens are reared.

With dry mash, buttermilk should be used as a drink. Not only is this a good food in itself but it also has an effect on the other foods eaten which enables the chicks to get more food value out of them. The value of buttermilk as a food for chicks was clearly shown in one of our experiments. There were two flocks of 100 White Leghorn chicks taken out of the incubators and placed under two hovers. The feed was the same for both lots except that the one had buttermilk to drink and the other lot water. In the beginning there was only one-half ounce difference in the weight of the two lots, and at nine weeks of age the buttermilk lot weighed 36 pounds heavier than the lot having water to drink. With these broilers selling at 40 cents per pound dressed, the buttermilk was worth $38 per ton as a food for chicks, in addition to its health-giving properties.

Little chicks should be gotten out on the ground or green grass just as quickly as possible. Leg weakness is often directly due to chicks being too much confined and being fed too much soft feed. This trouble is quite common early in the spring and where chicks are raised with the brooder.

Combining Utility and Exhibition Qualities
A prize-winning White Rock Cockerel, bred and owned by Horace Wardle, Sedley, Sask.

Feeding at the College

The ration as fed on the College poultry plant this year consists of a chick food made of equal parts by weight of Grade A recleaned wheat screenings, fine cracked corn, and

granulated oatmeal. This is one of the best chick foods we have ever used. It is fed until the chicks are about four weeks old when they are gradually changed over to equal parts of hulled oats and cracked corn which is hopper fed, where they can eat all they like.

The dry mash is made up of equal parts by weight of bran, fine oatmeal and corn chop, to which is added five per cent. of beef-scrap, two per cent. of bonemeal, one per cent. of fine grit and one per cent of fine charcoal. This is put in shallow tins along the side of the hovers the same day the chicks are put out. We also use three parts of this mash to one part of hard-boiled egg, cut fine, and feed it to the chicks once or twice a day until they are two weeks old. They also get all the buttermilk to drink they want. The dry mash is hopper fed after the chicks are two weeks old. Sprouted oats are used as a green feed until the grass is far enough advanced and the weather warm enough to take the chicks out into the fields into the colony houses.

Generally, in the summer time, the chicks pick up enough worms, grubs and insects to give them all the animal food they need. An occasional feed of raw meat will, however, help them in growing their first coat of feathers. Beef-scrap is almost too high in price to permit of using it in a dry mash for raising chickens on the farm. Table offal may, to a certain extent, take the place of meat food, and besides it helps to give variety in the ration.

This system of feeding has given us very good results. There is sometimes a slight tendency to looseness of the bowels brought on by the use of buttermilk but this can be offset to a large extent by feeding dry mash with plenty of charcoal in it. In addition care must be taken to prevent chilling under the hovers by maintaining a uniform heat.

The handling of chicks on a large scale under artificial systems of hatching and brooding, present, of course, quite a few more problems than where the work is done with hens. Brooders have to be cleaned regularly and kept clean, the proper heat must be maintained, and closer attention given to details.

The Guide in Alberta

The Following Article is from the January 20, 1909, issue of the Great West, of Edmonton, the Official Organ of the Canadian Society of Equity

"WHAT will prove one of the most important events in the history of the agriculturists of the province of Alberta, was the uniting of the two societies, the C.S. of E. and the A.F.A., into one large and effective organization, the United Farmers of Alberta.

"In uniting these two large bodies, several matters of the greatest importance for the future welfare of the organization had to be considered.

"One of these was the choosing of an official organ. The A.F.A. had as their official organ, the Homestead, while the Great-West was owned and controlled by members of the C.S. of E. Now while we all have our own ideas and pet schemes, this feature of an official organ affects the whole province, and had to be dealt with in a broad-minded manner.

"The amalgamation not only meant the welding together of the Alberta farmers into one unit, but our sister provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, whose interests are so closely allied with ours, and whose farmers are also banded together for their mutual protection and advancement, are asking through their representatives at the convention, namely, Mr. Partridge, of Saskatchewan, and Mr. Crerar, of Manitoba, that the three large organizations be united into one large aggressive unit. This also being the sentiment of the United Farmers of Alberta, The Grain Growers' Guide was unanimously adopted as the official organ, each province having charge of their own department.

"This gives each subscriber three papers under one cover, and is a powerful factor in the furthering of your interests and The Grain Growers' Guide, having the backing of all western farmers will assuredly become the strongest farmers' paper in Canada, and while at present it is a large monthly, it will soon appear in your homes weekly.

The Great West Purchased

"This will be the last issue of The Great West, as it has been absorbed by The Grain Growers' Grain Co., and while we feel sorry that our relations as subscribers and publishers will be severed, we believe that the great work of securing more happiness and prosperity for the wealth producers of Western Canada, will receive greater support and impetus than ever before. Through our arrangements with The Grain Growers' Grain Co., our subscribers who are paid up, will receive The Guide for the balance of their unexpired term, practically getting three papers in one. Those subscribers who are in arrears will receive The Guide by paying up their subscriptions to the Great West, the same as if no change had taken place. We make a special appeal to those in arrears to send in their subscriptions, and they will be aiding the great cause by supporting the official organ of this whole West, and becoming acquainted with one another's conditions even though miles apart.

"Having been retained by The Grain Growers' Grain Co. to assist in the work in Alberta, all subscriptions, arrears and renewals sent to my address below will receive prompt attention, and will be forwarded to their proper destination. In conclusion, as your editor, I wish to thank you all for the support you have given The Great West in the past, and would ask you to continue that support to The Guide, for I see greater progress and better conditions in the very near future through the changes which have been made during this week.

"The Guide will immediately inaugurate new departments covering every phase of the cattle and hog industry, and everything relating to mixed farming will be thoroughly investigated and treated within its columns, and, above all, where injustice is found to exist, a vigorous campaign will be started to endeavor to secure a remedy. I will still be able to talk to you through the columns of The Guide, and, wherever possible, I will endeavor to forward the great work of attaining better conditions and increased happiness.

"J. H. Thamer, Box 1312, Edmonton.

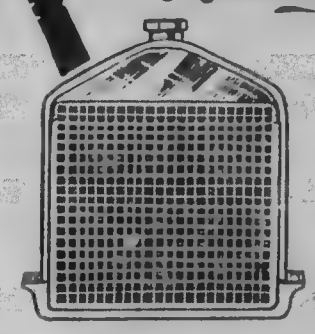
"To the advertisers of The Great West, we would say that as The Grain Growers' Guide, we hope for a continuance of your patronage, as we believe you will get the best service and results as the circulation will now be over 7,000 copies. I will call on you in the near future and give you the information necessary.

"J. H. Thamer,
"Representing The Grain Growers' Guide"

Gravelling Roads in Wallace Municipality, Montreal
On the right is shown the labor-saving method of loading adopted. The gravel is carried in scrapers up the incline and dumped through an opening into the wagon below. No shovelling is required.

McKINNON RADIATORS

Really Cellular



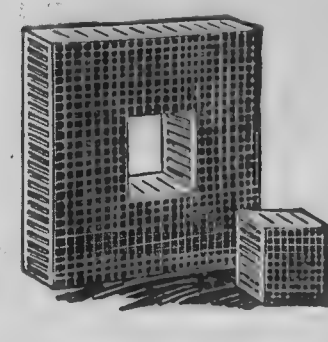
IF the "Cellular Type" of auto radiator is a good type—Why not have a radiator that is *Really Cellular* that is, composed of individual cells, each moulded into proper shape.

McKinnon Radiators are *really cellular* — and the fact that over 750,000 of them are in use proves their absolute reliability and service.

Over 750,000 of these in use.

They are sectional to facilitate easy repair—They cannot possibly corrode—The absence of tubes and fins rob vibration of its evil effects.

Our descriptive booklet and catalogue gives you full information on this subject—We will send it to you on request.



McKinnon Industries, Limited
St. Catharines, Ontario

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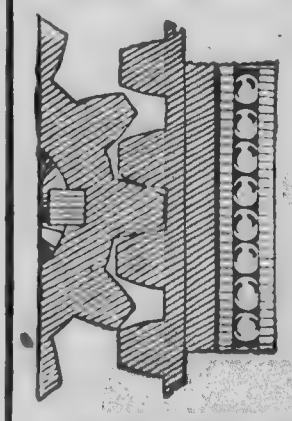


Kelsey Ball-Thrust Bearings for Ford Cars

will save your differential gears and make your car run smoothly. The Kelsey Ball-Thrust saves four times their cost. Ask your supply man about them—Tell him to put them in your Ford.

Further, equip your Ford car with

Kelsey Demountable Rims

You can then carry a spare tire on the extra rim, and in case of tire trouble the change can be made in a jiffy. The complete outfit supplied by Ford Service Garages everywhere.

Kelsey Wheel Company Limited, Windsor, Ontario

Supplies for Threshing Time

Heavy Teaming Gear
V-107—3-in Tires
V-108—4-in Tires
Flax Tight Grain Tank
Capacity 140 Bus.

U.G.G. Heavy Teaming Gear

Built strong and heavy to cope with the heaviest hauling to be found on the farm. With 4x12-inch skeins, tires ⅝ inch thick in either 4 or 3 inches wide, the whole gear is built for the heaviest sort of farm work and can be relied on to give years of satisfactory service under the hardest conditions. It is a very suitable gear to use with the largest and heaviest grain tanks.

	Winnipeg	Regina Saskatoon	Calgary Edmonton
V-107.—Gear Only, 4x12 skeins, ⅝x3 tires with iron-bound trees and yoke. Capacity 10,000 lbs. Weight 1,365 lbs.	111.45	117.70	120.50
V-108.—Gear Only, 4x12 skeins, ⅝x4 tires, with iron-bound trees and yoke. Capacity 10,000 lbs. Weight 1,465 lbs.	117.15	123.85	126.85
V-119.—Trees and Neckyoke, iron bound, heavy. No stay chains. For heavy gears. Weight 50 lbs.	8.40	8.60	8.75

ALL PRICES F.O.B. SHIPPING STATION

U.G.G. 140-Bus. Grain Tank

The Grain Tank is for the farmer who wants to haul his grain in larger loads than the ordinary wagon box will accommodate. In U.G.G. Tanks we are able to offer a perfected design that covers every requirement for such hauling, and by its strength and soundness insures years of satisfactory service. There is not a better grain tank to be had and when he can get this quality at such a price no farmer should be satisfied with anything else.

Height—Inside 44½ inches. **Length**—Inside, 11 feet 7 inches.
Weight—655 pounds. **Capacity**—140 measured bushels.

	Winnipeg	Regina Saskatoon	Calgary Edmonton
T-8.—U.G.G. Flax-tight Grain Tank, Knocked Down, capacity 140 bushels. Weight 655 lbs. Prices F.O.B. Shipping Station	55.00	57.60	59.25

U.G.G. Thresher Tank

This sturdy Tank is built water-tight and rigid, to endure years of the hardest wear under Western conditions. The Tank is divided into four sections by the splash boards, so that going up or down hill the pressure of water is distributed, and splashing prevented in rough places.
Bunks are shipped with each Tank and fit the standard 38-inch wagon bolster.

	Winnipeg	Regina Saskatoon	Calgary Edmonton
T-7.—U.G.G. Wooden Thresher Tank, Assembled. Capacity 400 gallons. Weight 745 lbs.	35.50	35.50	35.50

Extra Heavy

Improved Double-Acting Tank Pump P-58

This is an exceptionally heavy, well-built pump, all parts being reinforced to give extraordinary strength throughout, to withstand the most severe service. Built low-down with separate base and with all four valves easily accessible. Those who have had breakages during the threshing season will appreciate this Pump. Built with rod guide on head as shown in cut. This is the latest and very best construction, as it does away with all wear on stuffing box and plunger leathers. Fitted with brass drain plugs and hose clamp; hose connection for 1-inch hose; hose nozzle and special non-clog strainer. Not recommended for greater suction than 25 feet.

	Winnipeg	Regina Saskatoon	Calgary Edmonton
P-58.—Cylinder, 5 in. diameter; stroke, 5-in.; intake connection, 2-in.; discharge connection, 2-in. hose; capacity, 0.62 gals. per stroke. Weight, 105 lbs. Prices F.O.B. Shipping Station	14.30	14.80	15.10

Canvas Covered Suction Hose

20 ft. Canvas Covered Suction Hose, 2-in., for tank pump. Weight per length, 27 lbs.	Per length	14.00
25 ft. Canvas Covered Suction Hose, 2-in., for tank pump. Weight per length, 35 lbs.	Per length	17.00

ABOVE PRICES F.O.B. ALL U.G.G. BRANCHES

Thresher Belts

U.G.G. Rubber Endless Drive Belts

Length.	Width.		Weight.	Price F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary
100 ft.	7 in.	4-ply	89 lbs.	....	....	....	57.75
120 ft.	7 in.	4-ply	110 lbs.	69.20	....	....	69.20
120 ft.	7 in.	5-ply	115 lbs.	85.70	....	....	....
150 ft.	7 in.	5-ply	150 lbs.	107.15	....	107.15	....
120 ft.	8 in.	4-ply	125 lbs.	79.10	....	....	....
120 ft.	8 in.	5-ply	130 lbs.	98.10	....	....	98.10
150 ft.	8 in.	5-ply	175 lbs.	121.70	....	....	121.70

We will sell belts at above prices as long as our stock lasts. No stock carried at points where prices are not shown.

U.G.G. "Green" Canvas Endless Drive Belts

Length.	Width.		Weight.	Price F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary
100 ft.	8 in.	5-ply	110 lbs.	....	*55.45	....	....
120 ft.	7 in.	5-ply	116 lbs.	58.50	....	....	....
120 ft.	8 in.	5-ply	133 lbs.	66.55	....	....	....
150 ft.	7 in.	5-ply	140 lbs.	66.50	....	....	....
150 ft.	8 in.	6-ply	196 lbs.	100.00	....	....	....

We will sell belts at above prices as long as our stock lasts. No stock carried at points where prices are not shown.

U.G.G. Special "Red" Canvas Endless Drive Belts

Length.	Width.		Weight.	Price F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary
100 ft.	7 in.	5-ply	90 lbs.	61.00	61.00	....	....
120 ft.	7 in.	5-ply	116 lbs.	73.15	....	....	....
120 ft.	8 in.	5-ply	130 lbs.	83.15	....	....	83.15
150 ft.	7 in.	5-ply	140 lbs.	91.45	91.45	....	91.45
150 ft.	8 in.	5-ply	170 lbs.	103.95	....	....	103.95
150 ft.	8 in.	6-ply	196 lbs.	126.00	....	....	....

We will sell belts at above prices as long as our stock lasts. No stock carried at points where prices are not shown.

Waterproof Leather Belting

There are uses where Leather Belting is still preferred to Rubber or Canvas, particularly where it is not exposed to adverse weather conditions. U.G.G. Oak Tanned Leather Belting is of the best, and owing to favorable purchases, is offered at extremely attractive prices.

WATERPROOF LEATHER BELTING
Single Ply Cut Lengths

Width.	Estimated Wt. per 100 ft.	Price per foot. F.O.B. Winnipeg
2 -in.	17 lbs.	.37½
2½-in.	21 lbs.	.47¼
3 -in.	25 lbs.	.56¾
3½-in.	29 lbs.	.66
4 -in.	37 lbs.	.75½
4½-in.	40 lbs.	.85
5 -in.	43 lbs.	.94½

STANDARD LEATHER BELTING
Single Ply Cut Lengths

Width.	Estimated Wt. per 100 ft.	Price per foot. F.O.B. Winnipeg
1½-in.	15 lbs.	.23¾
2½-in.	21 lbs.	.39½
3 -in.	25 lbs.	.47¼
3½-in.	29 lbs.	.55
4 -in.	37 lbs.	.63
5 -in.	43 lbs.	.78¾
6 -in.	50 lbs.	.94½

Cut Laces, per lb. 1.85
Side Lace Leather, per lb. 1.75

United Grain Growers Ltd.

The Organized Farmer in Business

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON

Why market livestock co-operatively?
Why market them at all?

One question answers the other. Unless you are able to ship a whole car of livestock yourself you cannot market them unless you do it co-operatively.

It isn't marketing your stock when a local or travelling buyer handles them. You are simply letting someone buy them. There is a big difference, a difference of dollars and cents.

There is a market price for livestock established from day to day on the markets of Edmonton, Calgary and Winnipeg. There are buyers on those markets for local packing houses and for packing houses and dealers at the principal livestock centres of Canada and the United States.

The drover may make some mistakes, but the farmer who tries to catch him at it is going to have a hard time.

If the farmer is to get all his animals are worth he must get them on to the central market himself. That is the reason co-operative livestock shipping is growing so fast that the farmers' company now handles stock for farmers at the rate of 5,000 cars a year.

There are many things the farmer does not like about livestock market prices and the way they fluctuate. That is no excuse for not getting all the market will give you. You can only do that by putting your stock on the market.

It helps correct conditions and makes the most of competition when all the animals are brought on to the central market.

So fast is co-operative shipping growing that in many places it has absolutely superseded buying by drovers or local buyers. The reason is experience. Every one who has tried marketing his stock has found that it pays.

The co-operative farmer says:

Market your livestock yourself.

Keep the profit someone else might make out of trading in your animals.

First Drover—"How's business?"
Second Drover—"Business is bad. Too many farmers have got wise to this co-operative shipping. Soon they will know all about it, then where will we be?"

This is the fourteenth of a series of articles published by the United Grain Growers Limited.

Red Wing

Thresher Belts

will give you a service this season that will make you their friend for life.

Their reasonable price—their extra strength—their non-slip grip—the way they deliver the power—and their freedom from breakdowns—will win your favor.

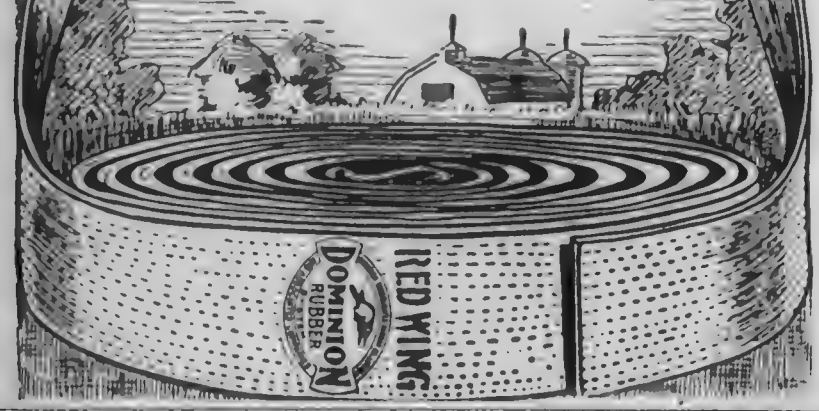
Start the season right; equip your thresher with RED WING BELTING.

Our nearest branch is always at your service.

Dominion Rubber System Service Branches

Located at

WINNIPEG, BRANDON, REGINA,
SASKATOON, EDMONTON, CALGARY
and LETHBRIDGE.



Happy Farmer Tractor

NOW SOLD AT

Model "F" **$1150** f.o.b. factory

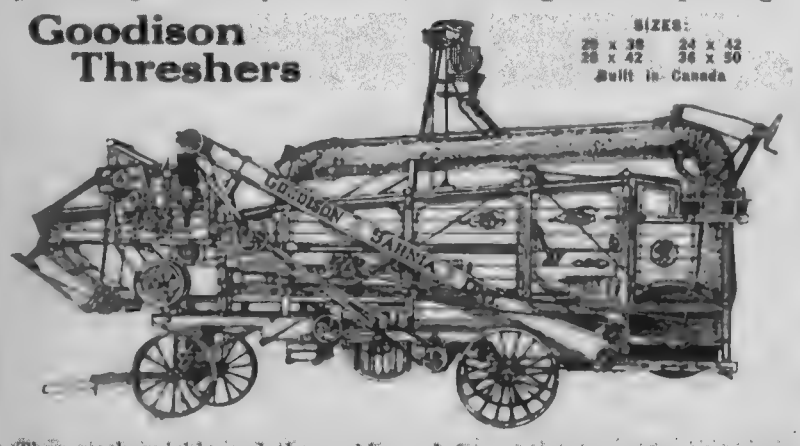
AMERICAN FACTORY PRICE

Model "G" **$1250** f.o.b. factory

Any farmer anywhere in Canada has the same advantage of price as any farmer in the United States—he can buy a Happy Farmer Tractor at American Factory Price.
Hundreds of farmers have been waiting for this opportunity to buy at American prices. Place your order early so that you will get delivery in time for threshing and fall plowing.

Goodison Threshers

SIZES:
28 x 36 24 x 42
28 x 42 36 x 50
Built in Canada



They work quickly and thoroughly, and do not eat up profits in repair bills. Clean work with no waste of grain. Each size is a completely equipped thresher in every way.

The GOODISON is a full-sized thresher not a fanning mill. Double racks and balanced motion.

GOODISON rack is 12 feet long without the grates.

All adjustments can be made from the outside; hard oilers, too, are filled from the outside.

No vibration or excessive shake when the GOODISON is being operated, because it is properly balanced.

Gasoline Engine & Tractor Co.

Winnipeg Limited

Cultivation Helps Both the Corn Crop and the Crop That Succeeds It
The summer cultivation required by corn conserves moisture and leaves the land in good tilth. Wheat does as well after corn as after summerfallow

Field Crops

Reclaiming Alkali Patch

Q.—We have on our land a low drain or draw, in which the soil is white with alkali. The land is mellow except when wet. The water in the well a short distance away is as soft as rain-water. How can this land be reclaimed? Would it be safe to plant potatoes on it?—Mrs. J. S., Veteran, Alta.

A.—There are two kinds of alkali, white and black, named from the color imparted to the soil. That affecting your land is, of course, the white alkali which is the least harmful of the two to vegetable growth. The mellowness of the soil when dry and the condition of the water in the neighboring well would indicate that not a great deal of alkali is present in the soil. If you could open up a ditch which would drain the patch, the alkali would largely be dissolved and drained away. A heavy application of horse manure, 15 or 20 loads per acre, plowed down during the summer, would have the effect of opening up the soil and providing more favorable conditions for growth in the spring. Plow the land as deeply as possible and the following spring begin surface cultivation early to check evaporation.

It is not advisable to plant potatoes on alkali soil. Potatoes are alkali resistant, but the tubers are usually poor in quality and do not keep well. Sugar beets will stand more alkali than any other cultivated crop, and in the case of your soil would probably remove enough alkali in a year or two to allow other and less alkali resistant crops to be grown. Of the grain crops oats have proved most resistant to alkali, although barley has, under some conditions, given more profitable results. Among the grasses that can be grown on alkali land are Timothy, brome grass, red top and rye-grass. After the amount of alkali has been reduced by one or two crops of sugar beets or mangels, the land may be cultivated with the rest of the field, precaution being taken to plow it deep and to cultivate the surface thoroughly to prevent surface evaporation from drawing the salts to the surface.

Though plenty of rain in June and early July generally assure a good crop, provided the wet season is not unduly prolonged, and rust does not set in, it interferes materially with the eradication of sow thistle by the bare fallow method. When there are periods of considerable length during which it is impossible to get on the land, it is almost impossible to prevent this weed from getting above ground and taking a new lease of life and vigor by storing up food in the running root stalks. The bare fallow method works best in those seasons which are least favorable to the production of a bumper crop.

Heading Off Sow Thistle

Q.—I have discovered a small patch of what I believe to be perennial sow thistle in one of my fields. What will be the best method to adopt in eradicating it?—J. H. D., Saskatchewan.

A.—Sow thistle frequently shows up first in small patches which spread rapidly, both by the dissemination of seeds and by scattering of pieces of the running root stalks. When the first patch is discovered it should be left to be cultivated separately. Small patches may be dug up, precautions being taken to get every part of the running root stalk and to destroy any new shoots that show up afterwards. Larger patches cannot be successfully handled in this way on account of the labor involved. Smothering the patch out by covering it with straw, manure or tar paper is sometimes resorted to, but with indifferent success. Special cultivation is the most practicable method. Cultivate and sow around the patch in the spring, and about the middle of June plow from four to six inches deep, leaving the soil loose. If you happen to strike a dry time, many of the root stalks will dry out and lose much of their vigor. Thoroughly cultivate the patch with the duckfoot

Alfalfa Is Proving to be a Profitable Crop Under Irrigation

cultivator throughout the balance of the season, taking care that the plants are never allowed to show above ground. If leaves are prevented from forming the roots will exhaust themselves in trying to shoot up new seeds, and will finally die. One season's thorough work will generally be successful in exterminating the patch. Should the season turn out to be a wet one the cultivation of the soil may be interferred with, and it may be found difficult to keep the plants from getting above ground, so that the roots will take on new vigor. However, in dry or normal seasons, the new growth can be effectively controlled. Watch the patch carefully the following season, spudding out any plants that may be showing above the ground. If during the spring work you cultivated the patch with the balance of the field, there is, of course, a danger that the root stalks have been carried to new places by the implements. It will require careful attention in this case to clear the land. If many plants show up the field should be summer-fallowed next year, keeping the land absolutely black throughout the summer and late into the fall.

Winter Rye in the North

By W. D. Albright

Much is heard these days of winter rye. In the north country many inquiries are made concerning its adaptability. At the Dominion Experimental Station for the Grande Prairie district, rye was sown for the first time on August 15, 1917. It wintered well, withstanding successfully the effect of three ice crusts sandwiched in between layers of snow. Plots of winter wheat alongside were quite badly winter-killed, especially, we believe, where the ice lay close to the crowns of the

Rye and Wheat In Grande Prairie

A six-footer is standing between plots of winter rye (on left) and Dawson's Golden Chaff winter wheat (on right), grown in 1918 at the Dominion Experimental Station for Grande Prairie district, Beaverlodge, Alta.

plants. The rye showed only slight injury in one small plot. It had no advantage over the wheat in position.

During the cold, dry weather of May, 1918, it grew rapidly, while the winter wheat almost stood still, and spring grain, for a time progressed backward under the adverse effect of the unseasonable frosts prevailing. It was two feet high by the middle of June, and headed to an average height of five feet by the beginning of July. Frosts on the nights of July 22 and 23 injured some of the heads, but nevertheless, when cut August 27, the rye had matured a fine crop, which threshed as the average yield of two sixtieth-acre lots, 57 bushels 32 pounds of grain per acre. Turkey Red winter wheat alongside yielded only 23 bushels.

An extra plot of the rye had been sown on a piece of crude subsoil from which sods had been removed for roofing purposes. The plot overlapped a little on to the good loam and yielded 39 bushels per acre. The portion on the crude soil alone must have yielded about 30.

Though rye responds to good land, it stands adversity of soil and climate better than most crops, and should fill an important place in the cropping system of many an Alberta farmer, especially stockmen situated on the poorer lands—for there is a certain percentage of inferior land even in Alberta.

Duplicate plots of rye were again sown at the station, August 15, 1918, and wintered well, as also, for that matter, did the wheats.

Its tendency to volunteer is an ob-

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jection urged against rye from the standpoint of a wheat grower, but one would not suppose that winter rye would be very difficult to deal with in a spring-wheat area, particularly on a mixed farm where the area of wheat lands was not too large to admit a final fall cultivation to destroy any rye stools volunteering in the fallow. However, on this point I do not speak from experience.

Beresford Plowing Match

Beresford Plowing Match, held on June 26, was the success which has characterized the match for several years. Ideal weather conditions favored the match this year, and although the entries were a little below the average, the competition in the professional walking-plow and professional gang-plow classes were above the average. Wm. Rogers scored the highest points, and, consequently, won the grain growers' special for best plowed land in the field. Although the land was heavy and the plows did not clean as they would in lighter soil, very creditable work was done.

The gas tractor demonstration attracted considerable attention. Three tractors entered, the Fordson, Cleveland and Ford-a-tractor.

The Fordson was represented by Mr. Nearing, manager of Western Motors, and operated by Jas. Brydson. It pulled a two-furrow Oliver Fordson plow, which was represented by F. Humphries, of Indiana, U.S.A. The Cleveland was represented by L. McQueen, and operated by Olsen Lyon. This engine pulled a two-furrow Oliver gang plow. The Ford-a-tractor of J. D. Adshead, was operated by G. Hartuck, and pulled a two-furrow Cockshutt horse gang. All tractors did creditable work, and clearly demonstrated that it is quite possible to do as good work with tractors as with horses.

The following is a list of prize winners:—

Class 1, professional walking plows.—1, Wm. Rogers, Portage, 91; 2, Jas. Sutherland, Beresford, 87; 3, Jas. Cray, Brandon, 84; 4, Gordon Randall, Brandon, 83.

William Rogers won grain growers' special for best plowed land in the field, also D. A. McKenzie special for best crown and finish in Class 1.

Class 2, amateur walking plow.—1, John O'Brien, Beresford, 67. Mr. O'Brien also won special prize for best crown and finish in Class 2.

Class 3, professional gang plow.—1, Fred Senkbiel, Kenmay, 86; 2, Wm. Devlin, Kenmay, 77; 3, Gordon Udell, Carroll, 78; 4th, Harold Rogers, Hayfield, 76; 5, Frank Sopp, Beresford, 75; 6, Ernest Senkbiel, Kenmay, 73. Fred Senkbiel won special prize for best crown and finish in Class 3.

Class 4, men over 21 years, gang plows.—1, H. Hillman, Kenmay, 84; 2, Chas Rogers, Hayfield, 84. H. Hillman won special prize for best crown and finish in Class 4.

Class 5, boys between 16 and 21 years, gang plows.—1, Maurice Clark, Hayfield, 77; 2, Carl Luson, Beresford, 73; 3, Walter Richardson, Carroll, 71; 4, Charles Chapman, Beresford, 69. Maurice Clark won special prize for best crown and finish in Class 5.

Class 6, boys under 16 years, gang plows.—1, Lyle Simpson, Beresford, 71; 2, Geo. Shields, Beresford, 68; 3, Fred Andrews, Beresford, 67; 4, John Kuhn, Beresford, 62. Geo. Shields won special prize for best crown and finish in Class 6.

The judges were Peter Elder, Andrew Elder, Jas. Henderson and J. R. Brownridge, who discharged their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

C.P.R. Offers Cup

In connection with the International Soil Products Exposition, which will be held at Kansas City, Mo., September 24 to October 4, the Department of Colonization of the Canadian Pacific Railway is offering a silver cup of the value of $500 for the best half-bushel of hard spring wheat exhibited. It is hoped that every farmer in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, who has a good sample of wheat this year will submit a half-bushel in this competition. Those competing for this cup will automatically become competitors for the prizes offered by the International Farming Congress in this class, which include a first, second and third prize. In addition they have a chance of winning the sweepstakes for wheat. The winning sample of hard spring wheat is usually the best exhibit of wheat shown at the exposition, and thus wins the sweepstakes' prize, and the exhibits from Western Canada generally carry all before them in this class. Last year the C.P.R. cup, the sweepstakes for wheat and the first prize for hard spring wheat were won by Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., with H.B. Sheeley, of High River, Alberta, a good second. No cup was offered by the C.P.R. in 1917, but the sweepstakes for wheat and first prize for hard spring wheat were won by Samuel Larcombe, of Birtle, Manitoba, in that year.

Entered In The Competition

Road dragging competitions are a feature of the Manitoba good-roads policy. This scene was photographed in Wallace, Man., Municipality.

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Tires

Mathers Commission's Report

Findings of the Body Appointed to investigate Causes of Industrial Unrest in Canada

THE majority report of the Committee on Industrial Relations, which Premier Borden laid before parliament last week, is signed by Judge Mathers, Carl Riordon, Charles H. Harrison, Tom Moore and John W. Bruce. It recommends legislation for a maximum work day of eight hours with weekly rest of not less than 24 hours; a minimum wage, especially for women, girls, and unskilled labor; also government action to relieve unemployment through public works, to help the building of workers' homes, to restore fullest liberty of speech and press, and to establish a bureau for promoting industrial councils to improve relations between employers and workers.

Immediate enquiry by experts is suggested with a view to early legislation as to the system of proportional representation in parliamentary elections; also state insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age.

Widely Ranging Recommendations

Other general recommendations are: Collective bargaining, payment of a living wage, right of workers to organize, recognition of unions, steps toward the establishment of joint plant and industrial councils, to the poorest worker's child an extension of the opportunity to reach the highest educational institutions; also that the commission's finding be put into effect in all work controlled by government where the principles of democratic management can be applied; that the report and evidence be printed for general distribution; and that if the Dominion parliament has not power to legislate as proposed by the commission a conference of premiers and other representatives of provincial governments, also representative labor men, and employers, be called in Ottawa in order to reach unanimity on such points and also to unify the present provincial and Dominion legislation bearing on relations between employers and employees.

High Cost of Living

The high cost of living is assigned by the report as one, if not the chief, cause of labor unrest, which would largely disappear if living expenses more nearly balanced wages. At present any advance in wages is invariably met by an increase in the price of the prime necessaries of life, which many people believe is due to profiteering, chiefly through cold storage plants, which intercept food supplies. The report also blames the present expensive system of distribution and declares there are too many middlemen.

Personnel of Commission

The members of the Canadian Industrial commission which was appointed in April are: Chief Justice Mathers, chairman; Senator White and Charles Harrison, M.P., representing the public; Carl Riordon, Montreal, and F. Pauze, Montreal, representing the employers; Tom Moore and J. W. Bruce, representing the employees.

Hon. T. G. Mathers, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, Manitoba, has had considerable experience as chairman of various boards of conciliation, and his decisions have been generally approved and accepted in all cases where he has dealt with labor disputes. Carl Riordon, president of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, is a business man of wide experience, and a large employer of labor. He has long been deeply interested in welfare work among his own employees. F. Pauze, lumberman, of the firm of W. Pauze and Fils, of Montreal, was a member of the Trade Commission which visited France during the war. Tom Moore is president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; and J. W. Bruce has been connected with the congress for many years. Senator White as managing director of The Montreal Gazette Publishing Company, while Charles Harrison, M.P., is a railroad conductor, and has been head of the Order of Railway Conductors on the Eastern lines of the C.P.R. for a number of years.

Objects of Commission

The order-in-council creating the commission states that it shall: (1) Make a survey and classification of existing Canadian industries; (2) obtain information as to the character and extent of organization already existing among bodies of employers and employees respectively; (3) investigate available data as to the progress made by established joint industrial councils in Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

The commission began its sittings last April in Victoria, B. C., and moved eastward across the Dominion, holding sittings in the chief centres.

Minority Report

The minority report of the committee is signed by Senator Smeaton White and Frank Pauze. It finds that, speaking broadly, there does not appear to be any serious unemployment in Canada, although there is a considerable number of unemployed—a condition largely due, the minority report declares, to an unequal distribution of labor.

The minority commissioners report that they do not find real poverty throughout Canada, that was not being properly taken care of by local institutions, and they add:—

"If a system of old age pensions or unemployment insurance were established, it might seriously affect the ambition of the worker when he had the full enjoyment of his physical and mental capacity. The opportunities afforded to the industrial worker in Canada, who has sufficient education to take advantage of them, are abundant. In some of the most prosperous manufacturing towns visited, it was found that 96 per cent. of the employers had at one time been workmen, rising by industry and thrift to the ownership of an industry."

Taxation Discrepancies

In no other country during the war have the rich by direct taxes contributed so small a share of the national expenditure, or the poor by customs duties so large a part as in Canada. To talk of the conscription of wealth under such circumstances is an insult to the intelligence of the electors. There are at least two or three million dollars of war profits concentrated in relatively few hands in this country today that should be in the public treasury. The strong box of the Dominion Textile Company is not the only one filled with securities that are not shown in annual statements.

Mutual Harvest Help

In most parts of Manitoba crop conditions are reported good, while heavy losses are reported from sections of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The result will be a demand for a great deal of harvest help in Manitoba, while there will be a number of farmers in the drought-stricken area who will be seeking employment. In order to assist in bringing them together The Guide will publish, free of charge, brief announcements from farmers requiring harvest help and stating wages, and will also publish, free of charge, brief announcements from farmers in the drought-stricken areas who are looking for employment during harvest. Parties in each case should make their statement as brief as possible and give their correct post-office address, as well as their nearest railway station and the name of the railway. Address all communications on this subject to "Harvest Help," Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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It is cheaper, of course, to manufacture an "open gear" Tractor, and it may cost you a trifle less to buy it. But—think it over—can you afford to own such, AT ANY PRICE, when you may as easily, and as cheaply obtain the IMPERIAL with all these disadvantages eliminated?

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Great Canadians

Sir James Douglas—Founder of British Columbia—By D. C. Harvey

Sir James Douglas

The history of the Pacific slope from 1842 to 1864, is the history of Sir James Douglas, the great Hudson's Bay factor, who guided the destinies of Vancouver Island and New Caledonia, until the logic of events made his retirement desirable, and a new province, British Columbia, was ready to be merged in Greater Canada.

James Douglas (1803-1877), was born in Demarara, and educated in Scotland. He entered the service of the Nor'-Westers in 1820, and when they united with their rivals in the following year, he was with difficulty persuaded by John McLoughlin, to join him in the Western Department of the Hudson's Bay Company, after spending an interval in the Athabasca region to learn the details of business.

He also spent some time at Stuart Lake, when he married a daughter of Chief Factor Connolly, mastered the Indian dialects, and laid the foundations of his vast knowledge of the Pacific Coast. It was in 1830 that he removed to Fort Vancouver, and began his official career under McLoughlin, who ruled the trade west of the Rockies from California to Alaska. During the next decade he gained some experience as a diplomat in negotiating the convention of 1834 with Russia, re the Panhandle and the treaty of 1840, with the governor of Mexico, re trading rights at San Francisco. He became a chief trader in 1832, a chief factor in 1840; and when the conflict between trade and settlement in the Oregon territory led to the displacement of McLoughlin, Douglas succeeded him as the "Czar of the Pacific," the chief factor of the entire region west of the Rockies.

As the Hudson's Bay Company had forseen the loss of Oregon, including Fort Vancouver, Douglas had been sent to select a new capital for the western trade within British territory. It was he who chose Victoria in 1842, because it was near the ocean and yet protected from it, had a good harbor as well as fertile environs, suitable for cultivation —the company having a subsidiary agricultural industry to supply their own local wants as well as food for the Russians of Alaska.

The company moved to its new quarters with Douglas at its head, in 1849, a wonderful year in the history of Vancouver Island; for the same year it was discovered to be rich in coal, was converted into a crown colony, and was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company to colonize. At the same time the discovery of gold in California offered a new market for all surplus products, though it complicated the administrative difficulties of Douglas, many of whose clerks deserted or demanded higher wages because of the gold fever. He also had to teach the Indians the first principles of private ownership, and by a demonstration of the power of small cannon to convince them that though the white men wanted peace they were quite dangerous if forced to war.

The trading rights of the company west of Rupert's Land, depended upon a lease from the British government, which had been renewed in 1838 for 21 years. After the Oregon difficulty the company decided that colonization was inevitable, and that they must be in a position to regulate it in their own interests. To this end, and in spite of formidable opposition, they secured a grant of Vancouver Island in January, 1849, with all the royalties of sea and mine, subject to the suzerainty of the crown, and to a nominal annual rental of seven shillings. The revenues derived from the colony were to be devoted to the improvement of the colony, and to the assistance of colonization. The grant was to be forfeited if no settlement were made within five years, and at the expiration of the 21-year lease the colony could be recovered by the crown at the price of moneys actually expended on colonization by the company. The crown also reserved the right to appoint the governor.

The first governor of Vancouver Island, Richard Blanshard, arrived with high hopes in March, 1850, but soon found that the company would provide him with neither salary nor a place of abode, and he became a peripatetic ruler without power. Chief Factor Douglas did nothing to make his pathway easier, and did not scruple to succeed him in 1851, when the disappointed governor went home in high dudgeon. As governor of the colony and chief factor of the company, Douglas now had a difficult role to play, because of additional duties and dual responsibility; but from 1851 to 1858 he "reigned" as a benevolent despot, an excellent man in an anomalous situation, in which crown and company were one.

In 1856 Douglas was instructed by the crown to call a House of Assembly for the island; but this assembly became another illustration of the monopoly of the company, being composed of their doctor, surveyor-general, a clerk, two retired servants, an agent of their agricultural company, and another who was receiving a pension.

Complaints began to inundate the colonial office, and the monopoly of the company began to fall when at its height. This process was accentuated by the persistent discoveries of gold in the Fraser River Valleys (1853-8), and finally in 1858, after a commission of the British House of Commons had investigated the matter, the grant of Vancouver Island was revoked and a new colony was established on the mainland, to be known as British Columbia. In November of that year, Douglas, on condition that he sever his relations with the company, became governor of both colonies, and for the next five years devoted himself with unremitting toil to his new duties.

No Canadian governor ever had a more difficult problem to face, and certainly a tenderfoot of the type of Blanshard could not have risen to the occasion, for of all people a mining population in a new land, far from organized government, without ordinary means of communication and transportation, is most difficult to handle; and in British Columbia this problem was the more difficult because of a native population resentful of invasion, claiming payment for their gold as well as their furs. But Douglas, by his great intellectual and physical prowess, by his support of the Royal Engineers, under Colonel Moody, by his knowledge of the Indian character and their respect for him in the past, by his passion for road-building, in a word, by his courage, resourcefulness and efficiency, he succeeded in establishing law and order where 99 would have failed. A weaker man would have been overwhelmed by the wild invasion of gold-seekers, and would have lost control of the situation while waiting for instructions from home, but Douglas ruled the land between the rush of miners and the formation of the new colony "by a proclamation in the name of the Queen, without Her Majsety's knowledge or consent." This promptness gave him the upper hand, and when instructions came from the colonial secretary, Douglas was the better able to follow the liberal policy that was suggested in regard to the ownership of property and the naturalization of aliens.

In a new colony there is nothing so important as the question of communication, and in British Columbia this problem was complicated by the "war with the wilderness,"—the dense forests, the rapid rivers, and the moun-

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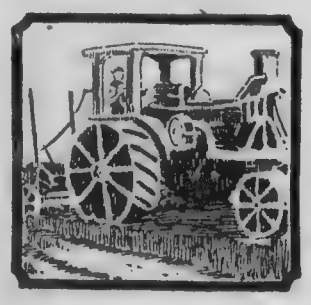

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13

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tain gorges. Douglas had commenced his road-building in Vancouver Island, and as soon as the colony was created on the mainland, he renewed the great work, his operations being limited only by the difficulty of raising the revenue. One road, a distance of 70 miles, from Harrison to Lillooet, was an example of co-operative effort in which some 500 miners worked their way to the diggings on the Fraser in return for food and clothing, and preliminary transportation. This was followed by a road from Yale to Lytton, but the greatest achievement of all was the Cariboo wagon road, 485 miles long, costing $1,000,000, and running from Yale along the defiles and canyons of the Fraser and Thompson into the heart of the gold country. Douglas also had in mind, and actually commenced a wagon road which was to cross the Rockies, via Edmonton, and become part of a great national highway, so that in a sense he anticipated the great railroad builders of Confederation days.

But with a limited revenue and a small population, it was impossible to make transportation less than difficult in that land of mountain, forest and stream. The problem of a revenue was a serious one and led to friction between the two colonies which he governed. Vancouver Island wanted free trade with a view to making Victoria the western metropolis. The miners of the mainland objected to direct taxation, and besides, it was difficult to secure a satisfactory basis for assessing a fluctuating and uncertain population. Consequently, Douglas had to raise his revenue for road-building almost entirely from a tax on imports. Then, too, the island had an assembly, while the mainland was still under personal rule.

In spite of the fairness and ability of Douglas, it was natural that in a British colony protests should soon arise against "enlightened despotism." By 1861 agitation for an assembly in British Columbia took form. But the migratory population outnumbered the permanent residents, and the Indians were more numerous than both. It seemed like a choice between a resident oligarchy and a transient democracy. However, in 1863, the governor was instructed to call an assembly which would be partly representative and partly nominative, and as a result of friction between the two colonies, Vancouver Island was allowed a separate governor in the person of Captain Arthur Kennedy. Douglas now made his headquarters at New Westminster In 1864 he retired from public life and was succeeded by Frederick Seymour.

In the following year Vancouver Island took the lead in advocating union, which was effected in 1866, five years before it became possible for the Dominion to extend from sea to sea. But both these unions took place after the retirement of Douglas, though he lived to see both and to oppose the latter. On retiring he had been honored by all classes of the community in both colonies which he had founded and organized so well.

Douglas owed to nature his great gifts both mental and physical, but he ever improved his knowledge and ever kept himself fit. To the company he owed many traits of a strong character which could hardly have found opportunity for development in any school less great. To the end he retained his reverence for that company, and can be pardoned if he often interpreted the interests of the colony in the interests of the company, without regarding himself as either partial or unjust. It is doubtful if the company ever produced a greater man, doubtful if any other man could have dealt with his problems so effectively and come off with as much criticism and as little taint. He is an everlasting nay to the theory that an imported governor, in the days when governors ruled, could have been as efficient as one who breathed his native air. For his skilful management of the natives, his prompt and efficient administration of justice, his great system of roads and his self-sacrificing devotion to duty, all Canada owes him a heavy debt. In view of the means at his disposal and the difficulties with which he had to contend, his achievements stamp him as the greatest administrator which Canada has yet produced.

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More Farmer M.P.'s Needed

Far Too Many Lawyers in Federal and Provincial Legislatures—By John A. Stevenson

C. W. PETERSON, who has been for the last two years assistant fuel controller for the Dominion, has published an interesting book entitled Wake Up Canada, in which he discusses the social and economic problems now confronting us. In his second chapter he deals with political parties and classes, and in particular with the equality and character of the representatives elected to parliament. He gives first of all an interesting table showing the occupation and statistics of workers in Canada, male and female:—

Farm Workers

Workers in Canada	Male and Female	
Farmers	933,735	
Their wives	625,734	
Total		1,559,469

Mechanics and Laborers

Manufacturing	442,208	
Building Trades	246,201	
Forest and Fisheries	76,726	
Mining	56,490	
Transportation	195,789	
Domestic Help	214,012	
Total		1,231,426

Professional and Commercial

Manufacturing	49,134	
Public Administration	76,604	
Mining	6,277	
Professional	120,616	
Transportation	21,755	
Merchandising, Wholesale and Retail	283,087	
Total		557,473
Grand total		3,348,368

The wives of farmers have been included because they are to all intents and purposes farm workers, supplying meals for the help, feeding poultry and assisting in various farming duties. Roughly speaking, the above gives an approximate classification of the voting strength of Canada, and the lists can be completed by the addition of 625,734 women not on the farms and 179,656 widows. There can be a further division into three conventional classes, the farmer, the laborer and the bourgeoisie, the last-mentioned designation meaning the professional and business classes.

Occupations of Legislators

Mr. Peterson's next table shows the occupations of the men who make up the membership of the Dominion and provincial legislative bodies:—

Occupations of Parliamentary Representatives in Canada

	Lawyers.	Other Professions.	Merchants and Industries.	Labor.	Farmers.	Total Representation.
Senate of Canada	24	18	40	1	11	94
House of Commons	79	47	72	1	32	231
Nova Scotia Legislature	16	13	27	0	1	57
Prince Edward Island	4	3	17	0	6	30
New Brunswick	11	8	22	0	6	48
Quebec	37	16	41	0	9	103
Ontario	22	21	43	1	21	108
Manitoba	7	12	17	1	10	50
Saskatchewan	5	4	12	0	38	59
Alberta	9	11	16	0	22	58
British Columbia	8	10	22	1	5	46
	222	163	329	5	161	884

The foregoing table reveals a very peculiar state of affairs; the lawyers numbering less than 5,000 in the whole of Canada, and constituting a mere fraction of the population, monopolize over 25 per cent. of the total representation. Labor is almost unrepresented, while the farmers who constitute more than half the entire adult population have only 18 per cent. of the representation. A further comparison shows even more patently the unfair condition of our present representation:—

Class Representation in Canadian Legislatures

Class.	Number in class	Percentage of total workers.	Number of Representatives.	Percentage of total Representation.
Farmers	1,559,469	46.5	161	18.3
Mechanics and Laborers	1,231,425	36.8	5	0.5
Business and Professional	557,473	16.7	714	81.2
	3,348,368	100.0	880	100.0

The preponderance of lawyers in our public life is notorious. According to Mr. Peterson the superstition that this class has special qualifications for public life is utterly fallacious. Of course, the average lawyer has the advantage of a certain education. He has to acquire facility for public speaking, and his calling makes him acquainted with the processes of legislation; but, on the other hand, lawyers, as a class, are not endowed with more than average business qualifications, in fact many of them are far from first-class business men. The most important objection of all is that the main business of the lawyer is to search out precedents for the maintenance of the status quo, and as a result, his mind is rarely forward-looking and oftener has a bias in favor of existing institutions. As it is the corporation and property owners that bring the fat fees, he has usually a kinder side for them than for the plain people.

As far as the need of his presence for drafting legislation is concerned, this work is generally done by technical men, experts in this particular line. The private member is called on to exercise his judgment upon legislation when it comes to parliament in the shape of a bill, and to criticize the measure from a business and administrative rather than from a legal point of view. The necessity for so many lawyers is, therefore, altogether unfounded.

It may be taken as reasonable ground that irrespective of political affiliations each class will be most effectively represented, and its interests best looked after by representatives elected from its own ranks. It is, therefore, high time that the Canadian farmer took steps to elect men of his own class to represent him in both provincial and federal parliaments, always subject to the restriction that the candidates should be men of good character, and possessed of fair education and intelligence, and with sane views on current problems.

American Club Leader

O. H. Benson, who is in charge of the boys' and girls' clubs in the United States, is attending the Manitoba Agricultural College, and delivering ten lectures, from July 28 to August 2. Mr. Benson is the man who originated the boys' and girls' club method of teaching agriculture, and it is largely through his leadership that it has developed to become one of the most beneficial institutions on the continent of North America. Mr. Benson began with local clubs in his home state, and organized them throughout the state. When Uncle Sam found the work he was doing he called Mr. Benson to Washington, and instructed him to form an organization throughout the whole nation. As a result Mr. Benson now has a family of over 500,000 boys and girls engaged in growing various crops and performing all kinds of useful labor. Mr. Benson's lectures will be a university course for all those who are interested in the welfare of the boys and girls on the farm.

Would Jail Prohibitionists

It will be remembered that in May last, at Toronto, Rev. Ben Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, was fined $500, or imprisonment for four months, for having published in Canada the book entitled The Parasite, which had free circulation in Great Britain, but was banned by the Dominion censorship. The comment made by The Guide on that miscarriage of justice, has drawn forth a letter from a reader of this paper, who, as Horace Greeley used to say, "swings a hefty pen," and who, when he takes that implement in hand, makes no bones about setting forth his opinions in plain and vigorous language:—

Editor,
The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg.

Sir:—

In your issue of May 14, you refer to Ben Spence's verdict as not being justice. Now sir, you must know that reverend gentleman broke the law wilfully, and how you claim his sentence was unjust must be wild imagination. The book you refer to is simply made up of falsehood and slander, same as all these idolatrous statements for prohibition is.

I have investigated into this matter for two years past, and am in a position to prove that it is neither Christianity nor Britishanity, but may be well named insanity, being against our British freedom, which is founded on God-given freedom, viz., that every person is their own judge what to eat and drink, and is responsible for the same. Prohibitionist, whether editors or preachers, defame the life of Christ every time they favor the idolatrous principle, and then they talk of democracy.

Your Farmers' Platform, if put before the people with the prohibition clause, will get a black eye on that score that will open your eyes just because of its idolatory. The man that can give his name to propagate such an ungodly principle will have his work cut out for him. It is degrading to humanity, and defames the very action of the King of Kings. Liberty and loyalty have gone hand-in-hand since creation, and despotism and disloyalty are twins, which is verified by the unrest throughout the Dominion just now. The most despotic country in the king's domain where Christianity rules. The press, church and state, are almost the same, and yet they yell democracy. Oh, you Gods!

Yours truly,
Jas. Gillespie,
Oak Lake, 7/6/19.

P.S.—Spence and all prohibitionists should be sent to jail for from five to ten years for fraud and wilful imposition. Why not tell the truth? That is the doctrine of Buddha and Mohammed.—J. G.

Upset of Direct Legislation

The Manitoba Initiative and Referendum Act, passed at the session of the legislature in 1916, is ultra vires according to a judgment handed down in London by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to whom the legislative was submitted for decision as to its constitutionality.

The main ground on which the Imperial Privy Council has ruled that the act is unconstitutional, is that it seeks to deprive the lieutenant-governor of his technical prerogative of approval or disapproval of all legislation.

Advocates of direct legislation in Manitoba will begin at once preparations for the drafting of a new initiative and referendum bill which will go as far as possible, while not overstepping the constitution, D. W. Buchanan, a director of the Direct Legislation League, has intimated:—

"The act which has been declared ultra vires," said Mr. Buchanan, "was declared by experts to be the best measure of the kind on the statute books of any country in the world. As it is unconstitutional, the only thing we can do is to devise a bill that will go as far as possible and still be constitutional. We will have to be satisfied with the best we can get, I suppose."

The Manintoba Initiative and Referendum Act was drafted by W. H. Trueman, K.C., at the behest of the Direct Legislation League. The league desired the act as drafted or not at all, although Mr. Trueman expressed the opinion that it would be ultra vires. The legislature passed the act at the 1916 session, but it was not proclaimed, and for a considerable time steps were not taken to test its constitutionality.

Eventually, to bring the matter to a test, the government asked W. H. Trueman, K.C., to attack the act in argument before Chief Justice T. G. Mathers, in the court of King's Bench, and Isaac Pitblado, K.C., was instructed to defend the act. The chief justice rendered a pro forma decision in favor of the constitutionality of the act. This decision was taken before the Manitoba court of appeals, where the pro forma decision was reversed. The government then appealed to the privy council, which has dismissed the appeal and finally characterized the act as unconstitutional and beyond the legislative powers of Manitoba legislature to enact.

Divorce on a New Basis

The Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, in London, has decided, in the test case of Walker vs. Walker, brought against a Winnipeg engineer, by his wife, that the courts of Manitoba have the jurisdiction and authority to decide divorce cases. This decision is based on the fact that the courts in the territory which is now Manitoba, as constituted before Manitoba was admitted into confederation as a province of the Dominion, conferred the divorce jurisdiction of the courts of Great Britain. In that respect the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, are different from Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island; the courts of the last-named provinces have never had any divorce jurisdiction. The courts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have inherited that jurisdiction from the beginning of British authority on the Atlantic coast of Canada.

It is stated that already more than 40 petitions for divorce have been filed at the courthouse in Winnipeg. Before the hearing of divorce cases can be commenced it will be necessary to make certain rules of court governing procedure. The court of appeal judges have this power and while no announcement was made stating that they had completed them it is understood that they have already made a rough outline of what rules will govern.

Divorce, it is stated, cannot be proceeded with under ordinary rules for various reasons, chief among them being that in an ordinary case, if one of the parties do not appear to plead the case, judgment is given to the other party. In divorce proceedings it will be necessary to prove the charge whether it is defended or not.

Most Miles per Dollar

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FIRESTONE Gray Sidewall Tires give convincing proof of the soundness of Firestone policies. In the factories where they are built over 90% of the workers are actual shareholders in the company. It is a matter of personal pride and financial concern to these men and women that Firestones do deliver most miles per dollar.

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Cord and Fabric Tires

To Check Share-Selling Frauds

Continued from Page 8

etc., etc., but a public official cannot put himself in the hands of a promoter upon a junketing trip without perhaps unconsciously leaning the wrong way. That got no farther than the suggestion. I should be fair and say that the efficient secretary of the commission, A. W. Smith, did most of the polite rejection of these applications. He had more patience than I had and could do it with less offense.

Taking Chances

I felt at one time that the only possibility of trouble in connection with the act was that in a new country, the natural resources of which had to be developed, it might be necessary to relax to some extent the rigid provisions of the act in order to permit the flotation of enterprises that had in good faith the object, for instance, of mining in the province. I was asked by private citizens in Winnipeg whether my ruling in the Calgary oil matter prevented half-a-dozen men from getting together in a private office and taking a "flier" at it themselves. They were all shrewd and sharp enough and the law certainly had not the purpose of looking after that class. It was very much the same thing as a game of cards to these men. I would think that the offering to the public of the heretofore usual mining shares at from ten cents to one dollar, issued in thousands, should be totally and absolutely prohibited. It might be put thus, that a mining venture should be kept to the private enterprise of the group of men initially interested in it, that they might take co-operate form and issue shares to themselves if they liked, but, as there is so much opportunity for loss, let alone fraud, that mining enterprises should not be allowed any wider scope than that.

I was, however, willing at one time to recommend the addition to the act of a provision providing that a limited certificate should be issued by the commissioner allowing the public offering of shares in tentative or untested ventures, such as mining and new industries providing the investor's money should be safeguarded, for instance, by payment to a trustee so that it would actually go into the particular investment which the subscriber intended, e.g., that the purchaser of mining stock would at least get a hole in the ground for his money. I now think that would be a mistake, and that, unless it is demonstrated beyond a peradventure that the subscribers' investment will be safe, that agents should not be allowed to scatter themselves all over the province and take money from confiding persons merely upon the assurance, even honestly made, that it will be applied in a certain way.

The Only Safe Way

I am convinced that no safe-guards will be effectual. The commission cannot watch over the infant undertaking and see that no one steals its food. No really reliable trustee could be got to assume the task and give close supervision even at the highest remuneration the thing would stand. Organization and trustee expenses would leave little to go into the scheme, and anyway, there might, in fact would, be many a slip before the money got from the subscriber to the trustee. So I consider the suggested middle course impracticable and that the only way to deal with concerns that have not reached a dividend-earning basis is to refuse the certificate. Let would-be promoters of new and unproven enterprises simply drop them if they cannot carry on without first soliciting subscriptions from all and sundry. Persons who have not the wealth themselves necessary to carry through an undertaking are not likely to succeed, even with contributions of other peoples' money, particularly when the cost of obtaining it is as extraordinarily high as it is when canvassing commissions and advertising costs have to be paid. From their inception such enterprises are doomed to failure, and they might as well be stopped before any harm is done. The healthy industry or undertaking does not need to resort to such precarious methods.

"An Extraordinary Result"

There was introduced in 1915 an amendment peremptorily requiring the commissioner to issue a special certificate permitting the unrestrained public offering of development stock to facilitate commercial, industrial and mining undertakings in Manitoba (in short, everything) provided that the company established that the proceeds of all sales of unissued stock would be paid to a trustee in trust, to apply the net proceeds towards the undertaking. How pious all that sounds! But Mr. Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford was close by on this occasion and observe his handiwork! A further clause was added to the effect that any person who held shares in any company holding such a special certificate might sell them by any means he pleased, and that no such sale, or attempt to sell, should be an infraction of the act. In short, your promoter takes his founders' shares, always a bulky parcel, then applies for the special certificate to allow the sale of the unissued stock on the assurance that the proceeds thereof will go to the trustee. The certificate must be granted. But what happens? Is it the unissued stock that is offered? Not necessarily at all. What is set free by that little performance? The promoter's stock. That can then be offered for sale, ad libitum, without any restriction and "without any infraction of this act." Just as before the act you say? Just so, but more so, because Mr. Promoter can now show the unsuspecting victim a special certificate of a public officer of Manitoba which unquestionably will be used as a means to induce sales of shares not within its contemplation. An extraordinary result truly but such is the act now! So the warning is to refuse to buy shares in anything except the old standard, small-dividend concerns whose existence and stability are as safe as the country itself. I have a deep suspicion that this obnoxious amendment emanated from sources to which certificates had previously been refused.

A New Crop of Promoters

The war brought a period of stagnation in these matters. People were certainly not buying shares in new schemes, no matter how well dressed or alluring they might be. But reconstruction, or rather the new industrial impetus following peace, will bring with it a crop of promoters, and once again regulation, and in fact prohibition of fraudulent devices to catch the unwary, will be needed. If the Manitoba commissioner gets fair play he will protect the public, but journals such as The Guide should insist on the closing

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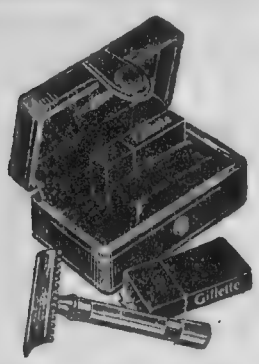
The Shaving Service for Every Man Everywhere



Standard Set

The original Gillette Safety Razor Set that introduced "NO STROPPING—NO HONING". 12 double-edged Gillette Blades. Case covered with genuine leather. Razor is triple-silver-plated **$5.00**

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The latest Gillette idea! Genuine leather roll case, with triple-silver-plated razor and blade box, mirror and 12 double-edged Gillette Blades. Very compact and neat . . **$5.00**

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The stocky-handled "Bulldog" Gillette Safety Razor is a great favorite. The handle is deeply knurled to give extra grip. Special leather-covered case and twelve double-edged blades **$5.00**

Clean Shaving Pays

Why were our soldiers in France ordered to shave every day? Why do big business men shave every day? Why should you and your men shave every day?

Because clean shaving pays.

The five minutes spent each morning with the Gillette Safety Razor makes a man feel more fit, more active, more confident—it helps to maintain "morale" (just as it did in the War). It certainly means a better day's work.

Would it surprise you to learn YOU can shave perfectly with a Gillette Safety Razor in *5 minutes?*

The Gillette glides over the chin taking the beard with it. There is No Stropping—No Honing. That is all taken care of for you at the factory. Merely slip in a new blade when one is dull.

There are a dozen double-edged blades included with every set at $5.00, sold by jewelers, druggists and other dealers everywhere.

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The Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada Limited, Montreal.

of the breach in the dyke caused by the amendment referred to.

Saskatchewan and Alberta have on their statute books acts closely resembling the Manitoba Sale and Shares Act, administered likewise by their Public Utility Commissions. The governments of other provinces have been considering the matter. It is objected to by some as parental legislation. That matters not as long as it is beneficial. It is only irksome to the class it is meant to curb. Much questions regarding the constitutionality of these laws has been raised at the instance of brokers in the States, but in my view there is no doubt of their validity under our system. But I must not get started on that phase. My allotment of space is exhausted long ago.

Lloyd George and Democracy

Continued from Page 7

At Glasgow, in 1914, he said: "We want new rating. I don't profess to know your rating system in Scotland, but I know the rating system in England and Wales very well, and certainly in England and Wales we want first a complete change in the methods of our valuation for assessment purposes. They are crude, inefficient, and open at the present moment to a grave suspicion of partiality. The valuation under the act of 1909, secures, for the first time, a real valuation of the land and of the structures thereon separately, and I can assure you we mean to make use of that valuation. . . . Now the government have already, through their chief (Mr. Asquith) accepted the principle of the rating of land values, and they intend to give effect to it by legislation."

It would be difficult, indeed, to find stronger statements on the land question. Lloyd George evidently fully appreciated the fact that the taxation of land values is not only a just and efficient means of raising revenues, but also that it would make land cheaper and prevent publicly-created values from being appropriated by private individuals.

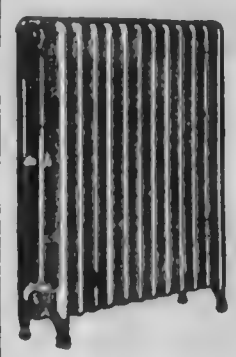
Has He Gone Back?

The people who cheered those speeches and were cheered by them, are asking today if they still represent Lloyd George's views and intentions. From the bills which his government is now putting through the House of Commons, it looks as if they did not. Since the outbreak of war, Lloyd George has had very little time for anything but the war. As minister of munitions, minister of war and prime minister, successively, he has done a tremendous work in helping to administer the knock-out blow. He would have no peace of compromise, which could have been had any time in the last two years, and he was responsible for a great deal of the organization and the spirit of determination which made the end of the war the triumph that it was. But all the time, apparently, he has been getting farther away from his old radical supporters and his old radical ideals. At the election last December, he and the unionist leader, Bonar Law, by bestowing the coalition coupon upon the candidates of their selection, practically chose a large majority of the members of the present House of Commons. The coalition gained a majority in the house of 249 over the combined strength of all other parties, counting all of the 105 Irish members, whether Sinn Fein, Nationalist or Unionist as opposition. An examination of the previous party affiliations and records of the members supporting Lloyd George, reveals the fact that the present parliament is the most reactionary body that has sat at Westminster for many a long day. The very men who wanted Lloyd George hung, drawn and quartered, when he was talking land reform, are now his most devoted supporters. And if the legislation which has been passed, or is proposed by the government is to be taken as a guide it is in Lloyd George and not in his old opponents that the change has occurred.

The Great Opportunity

However, there is still a chance that Lloyd George will return to his place as the champion of the common people as against the vested interests. He talked last November and December in magnifi-

KING HOT WATER BOILERS AND IMPERIAL RADIATORS



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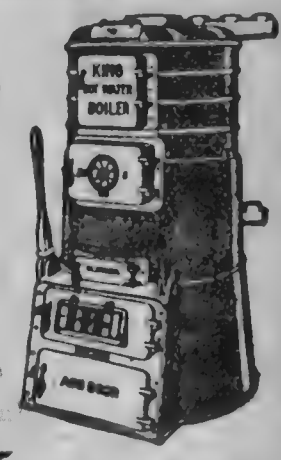

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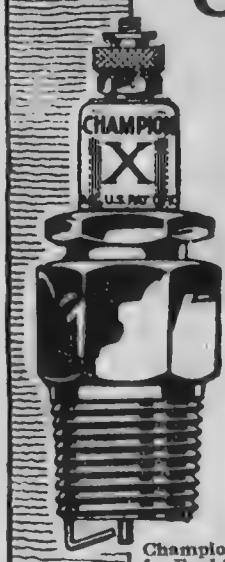

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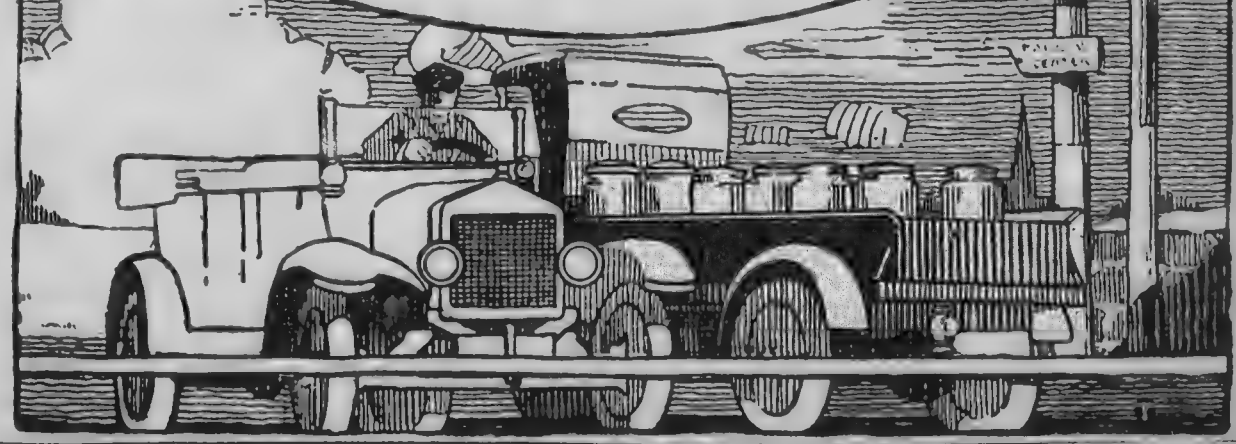

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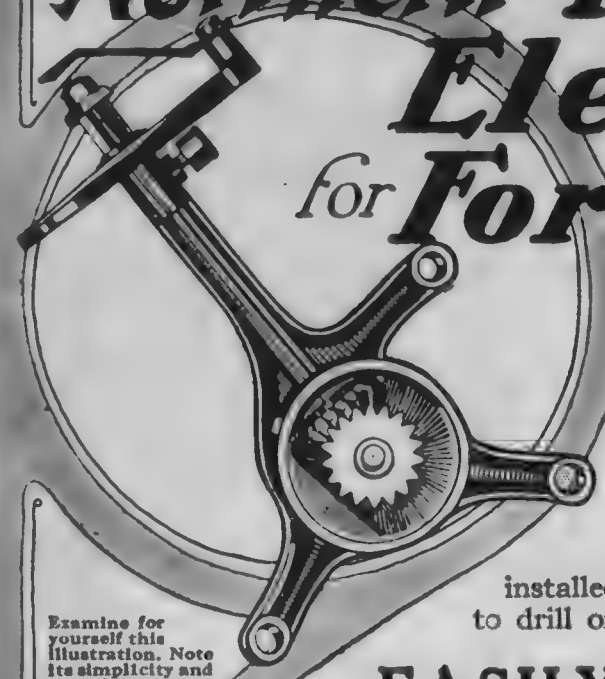

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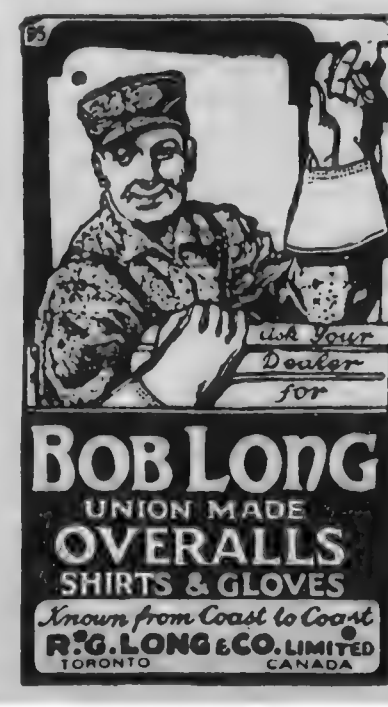

cent generalities about social reform. He indicated existing evils, such as bad housing, low wages, unemployment, disease, ignorance and vice. He did not indicate how these evils were to be remedied, but did declare that if the parliament about to be elected did not carry out his program of reform he would appeal again to the people. Lloyd George will now have his test. If his democratic principles and his zeal for the well being of the people have survived his elevation to the leadership of the greatest nation of the world, and his association with the men by whom he has been surrounded during the war, a very different class of legislation will soon be coming before parliament. And if Lloyd George is still the people's man, he will surely be disowned and repudiated by his own supporters in the house of commons. All signs point to a new line of cleavage in British politics. Instead of eight or nine parties there is an evident tendency to the formation of two. The one will be the people's party, with the present labor party as its strongest element, and the other will represent vested interests, chief among which are the landlord class. Where will Lloyd George be found when these two parties line up in the great struggle? The official labor men say they will not have him as their leader, but if Lloyd George is thrown overboard by his present supporters as a result of demanding from them the fulfillment of his election promises, the people of Great Britain will rally around him and put him back in power to destroy privilege. If on the other hand Lloyd George has, as many believe, already gone over to the reactionaries, the ranks of labor will supply the leaders. In that case the struggle may be long and it will be bitter. Great Britain today must chose between two things—Reconstruction or Revolution.

Commends Henders' Stand

An eastern newspaper which professes devotion to Cobdenism, says that the West is a unit for free trade. The writer should study the division list of the vote on the budget. It is true that Mr. Crerar, Dr. Michael Clark, and a few others stood uncompromisingly for a lower tariff; but what of R. C. Henders? Mr. Henders is president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' and, as such, has as much right as Mr. Crerar to be recognized as a western leader. Yet Mr. Henders not only voted for the budget, but, standing shoulder to shoulder with representatives of the protectionist east, has heartily allied himself with the movement for a permanent unionist party.

It is to such men, men who recognize that there are interests beyond the limits of their own provinces, that Canada must look in the future. Mr. Henders, in the old days, was an uncompromising antagonist of tariffs, but experience at Ottawa has taught him that the interests of the whole of Canada must be regarded, that the resources and possibilities of the Dominion are not all centred beyond the Great Lakes. And just as long as there are such men, men who stand oblivious to sectional clamor, the best interests of the country are safe. Men holding extreme views may prevail for a time, but in the long run it is moderation that triumphs, and as the head of one of the great agricultural organziations of the West, the independent, sensible stand of Mr. Henders is significant of much.—Ottawa Journal, July 2, 1919.

A New Cultivator

Continued from Page 15

frame, supporting and strengthening the runners. A foot from each end of the frame, cockeye bolts are placed, which carry a 1¼-inch iron chain, 8 feet long. Inch boards can be placed across the tops of the runners to form a platform if desired.

This eight-foot cultivator will require four horses. If the horse power is available, the rod cultivator may be constructed up to 12 or 16 feet wide, taking six and eight-horse teams respectively. It is easily moved from field to field by raising the runners into the air until the implement rests on the skids, as shown in illustration (3).

Three Ontario Farm Surveys

Continued from Page 0

On practically the same amount of feed per cow, the graded-up dairy herd returned just twice as much profit as did the herd having no pure-bred blood. Where the receipts from milk forms a considerable proportion of the total farm receipts, this factor has a very important bearing on labor income.

Effects of Yields on Income

It pays to farm well. Very seldom either in these surveys or in similar surveys conducted in the United States have farmers been found who are inducing yields above the point where the increased cost of each additional unit of production was greater than the return that could be secured for it. Where the products of the fields are fed to livestock, the quality of the livestock reacts, of course, upon the labor income. This is clear from the very important bearing which the quality of livestock has on labor income as shown in the results enumerated above. However, the advantage of good yields shows through. Of the Peel County farmers with crops below the average, those with livestock also below the average had a labor income of $508, and those with livestock above the average had a labor income of $1,047. Compare these figures with the incomes of farmers whose crops were above the average. If their livestock was below the average in quality, the labor income averaged $977, and if the livestock was above the average the labor income averaged $1,530. In each case the men whose farms produced yields above the average had a much larger income than those producing poor yields and with livestock of similar quality.

The following table shows the influence of crop yields on the labor income of Oxford County farmers:—

Crop Yields.	Livestock Index.	Labor Income.
Under 66% of average	100%	$ 779
66 to 80%	100%	1,018
81 to 95%	96%	1,114
96 to 110%	100%	1,354
111 to 130%	98%	1,186
Over 130% of average	114%	1,725

The drop in the labor income between the fourth and fifth groups was due to a drop in the quality of livestock of two per cent. and of an increase of $105 per year in the current expenses. This caused a drop in the labor income of $168 in spite of a 17 per cent. increase in crop yields. However, other things being equal, the labor income climbs steadily with crop yields.

The influence of crop yields on the labor incomes of Dundas farmers is shown as follows:—

Crop Yields.	Livestock Index.	Labor Income.
Under 66% of average	97%	$732
66 to 80%	103%	940
81 to 95%	101%	850
96 to 110%	102%	985
111 to 130%	101%	904
Over 130% of average	96%	976

The apparent inconsistencies in the effect of yields on the labor income in this case are due to the effect of the quality of the livestock on the labor income. "The slight increases and decreases in the livestock index column, offset the much greater variation of crop index" says the report. "But on comparing the group under 66 per cent. in crop yields with the group over 130 per cent., these groups having practically the same livestock index, it is seen that the increased crop yield has increased the labor income by some $244. Likewise if the 81-95 per cent. group is compared with 111-130 per cent. group (both having the same livestock index), it may be seen that the increased crop yield had its effect in increasing the labor income."

So far, no farm surveys have been conducted in Western Canada. It is understood, however, that a beginning will be made in Manitoba this year. Until information, based on surveys carried out in the West is available, our only plan in this connection is to draw what lessons we can from the work in eastern Canada and the United States. The above information has been gleaned from the reports of the Ontario survey with a view to select only such material as may be assumed to apply in a measure to farms in the West.

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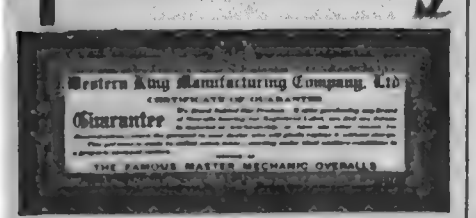

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Deeper Life

II.—On Forgiveness—By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

LAST week I discussed forgiveness in a negative way. I tried to show that it was not to be confounded with that abject thing, which for fear of further trouble or for profit's sake or policy, puts up with wrong. The spirit that forgives and forgets may be the basest and most sordid. The spirit that will do neither may be the noblest. I question if there has been anything in the recent history of France, not even in the splendors of France's heroic defence that showed quite such courage and chivalrousness as Zola's indomitable and triumphant championship of Dreyfus. Some years ago at, I think, a Bar banquet in Montreal, a French-speaking Canadian judge referred to an Englishman, who, believing himself wronged by a great railway company to the extent of sixpence, sought legal redress, fought the powerful corporation up to the privy council, at an expense of thousands of pounds, and won his sixpence. Only an Englishman, was the admiring tribute of the judge, would show such a splendid passion for justice. What is money weighed against justice?

Dr. BLAND

I have no doubt that we Canadians need in a very pre-eminent degree, to be baptised with a hatred of cheating and extortion and profiteering and injustice and oppression, and with a sort of unquenchable fury against these things, whether we are the sufferers, or some foreigner among us, too ignorant, moneyless and friendless to resist.

Forgiveness, then, does not mean mere prudential or cowardly acquiescence in wrong.

Nor, it seems equally clear, does it mean the thrusting of forgiveness upon those who have not indicated any wish for it. There may be occasions when such a course would show a true insight and be an overwhelming appeal to the better nature of the one who had done the wrong. There are other occasions when it would only provoke contempt and be a casting of pearls before swine.

What, then, does Christian forgiveness mean? I think it means just what I have tried to express in the word forgivingness. It means a willingness to forgive, nay, much more than that, a desire to forgive, an eagerness, a yearning to forgive, to get into right relations with the one who has shown himself an enemy. But it must not be overlooked, the relations must be right relations, not merely friendly. We are to forgive as God forgives. It is all summed up in that. And God does not take to His heart an unrepentant wrongdoer. He cannot but be estranged from such a one. Nor can we be otherwise. But God seeks with divine persistence and ingenuity to bring the wrongdoer to penitence, and so, in our limited human way, far below God's, must we. Sometimes by protest, sometimes by invoking human penalties—for sometimes it is only through the anger of men and social condemnation that a man awakens to his sin, sometimes by doing nothing, sometimes by heaping coals of fire on the wrong-doer's head. But whatever course we take the good of the wrongdoer must be one of the considerations, and all must be done in the hope of ultimate reconciliation.

That, it seems to me, is a factor of tremendous importance and one that is not always easy to keep in mind. But it seems to me that it must be possible to oppose wrong doing and to even bring the wrongdoer to punishment, and yet with the hope and wish that brotherly relations may be eventually established, and certainly without that wish and that hope effort to oppose or to punish may certainly become very different from God's ways. Even our most righteous indignation needs to be watched lest it stir up some mud in the bottom of our hearts.

So while a Christian man cannot always grant forgiveness, he must always, so to speak, keep it on tap, ready, nay, eager as soon as conditions warrant, to turn it on. Forgiveness is not always possible, at least not in the outward expression, but forgiveness in the heart is the spirit of forgiveness.

And now we come to the most vital question of all, how to find such a forgiving spirit in the hour of need. For most of us probably know how tremendously difficult a thing forgiveness sometimes may be, how to curb our passionate resentment may seem more difficult than holding in a runaway horse, or stemming a torrent, or withstanding a tornado. There is, perhaps, no moral situation in which one may feel so powerless.

The sense of justice is such a sacred thing that when it cries out for satisfaction it is difficult to deny the cry. We feel, like Jonah, that we do well to be angry. So it may help us to remember that, perhaps, after all, we were not really hurt. Nothing is more clearly promised in the word of God, nothing seems more in accord with His character than the protection of His children. "They that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing." "No good thing will He withhold from them that walk uprightly." "All things work together for good to them that love God." Was not Joseph right when, after Jacob's death, his brethren, tormented by their memories of a wrong which Joseph found it easier to forget than they did, came to him imploring his forgiveness, and Joseph waved their fears away, saying with superb faith in God, "As for you, ye thought evil against me, but God meant it unto good, to bring to pass as it is this day, to save much people alive. Now, therefore, fear ye not." I do not see how in the light of God's character and promises we can see in any seeming misfortune or wrong for which we are not responsible ourselves, anything but a blessing in disguise. The sword might be the enemy's but the hand that wielded it was God's.

It is helpful, too, to consider under what temptation the man was who did the seemingly cruel thing, how, perhaps, he had been wronged by us, or, what is much the same, thought he had been and was only giving us our own back, or, perhaps, he did not mean to hurt us and only did so because we were in his way and he ran against us as a man running in great haste might knock down some one unintentionally, or, perhaps, he regretted the necessity but saw no other way of achieving some desired end, or, perhaps, he did not forsee it was going to be so serious a matter and thought he was not doing us much harm, or, perhaps, he hurt us because he was born with a warped and twisted soul, or got badly twisted in his bringing up and never had his eyes opened to the suffering he caused—Oh, there are a thousand softening, quieting considerations that it is well to think of when we are tempted to bitterness. Perhaps best of all is it to remember that after all the most hateful wrongdoer has a beautiful soul hidden away somewhere, and if that soul is only awakened none will grieve over the wrong so much as he.

But, above all, in this hour of temptation as in all others, it is the vision of the crucified that has the divinest power to exercise the hard devil of unforgiveness and hush the stormy billows of its turbid anger into peace. Probably like all other virtues the spirit of forgiveness cannot be manufactured to order or achieved by will, it must be caught, and these words that prove the divinity of Jesus a thousand times more convincingly than His resurrection, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," have an undying and inexhaustible contagiousness about them that will at least heal all the unforgiveness of the world.

TEXT:

"And be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you."—Eph., 14, 32.

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The Countrywoman

The Passing of a Great Woman

THE world today mourns the death of a great woman in the person of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. Dr. Shaw passed away at her home in Moylan, Pennsylvania, on July 2. Born of English parents and at Newcastle-on-Tyne, she came early in life to America, with her parents. Educated at Albion College, Michigan, and also with degrees in medicine and theology, she was well equipped for taking an active part in all progressive movements. Dr. Shaw was a member of the New York Methodist Conference, and for eight years after her graduation in theology, she was pastor of two churches in Massachusetts, and of the last one at St. Denis, for seven years.

Since that time she had been lecturing, travelling more than 40,000 miles a year. Being a very eloquent speaker, she was able to hold her audience whether the subject was religious, philanthropic or political. While she loved the people of Europe, those of the land of her adoption seemed more near her heart. Her work was for the interest of women generally. Her heart seemed big enough to take in all of womankind. Today the women of the whole world mourn her loss.

She was an ardent suffragist and for many years served as president of the American Suffrage Association. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the president of the association, in speaking of the death of the former suffrage leader said, "suffragists find consolation for the public and personal loss in the reflection that the leader saw victory crown the great struggle to which she had given the marvellous resources of her talents, the victory that was so largely her work The cause which was the goal of the efforts of the leader, the pioneer, the orator, has been won. Woman's political freedom is here. The Federal Suffrage Amendment has been passed state by state, the formalities of its ratification is being completed."

Dr. Shaw was also chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defence, and was the first woman to be awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for her work during the war. Recently she went on a tour of lecturing with the fromer president William Taft, and President Lowell, of Harvard University, in the interests of the League of Nations, under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace. Dr. Shaw has also been closely associated with temperance work.

From Speeches of Dr. Anna Shaw

"There are more than 5,000,000 of our American girls in this country who are laboring under unfair conditions, and whose womanly vitality and energy, which makes for potential motherhood and potential wifehood, is being crushed out of them. This is our great crime against the girlhood of our country. This is the reason why we should demand the ballot, so that, when a woman goes out into the world to face the world, she can go as man's equal."

"No human being has the right to live without toil; toil of some kind; and that old theory that we used to hear, 'The world owes a man a living,' never was true and never will be true. The world does not owe any man a living; what it does owe to every human being is the opportunity to earn a living. We have a right to the opportunity and then the right to the living thereafter. The women want this right. No woman, more than a man has the right to live an idle life in this world. She must learn to give back something for the space she occupies, and she must do her duty wherever duty calls, and the woman, just as the man does, must, herself decide where her duty calls."

"Women should be enfranchised for two reasons; the government needs the help of women and women need the education, the development, the broadening of the mind, the enlargement of purpose in life, which the ballot brings to all free citizens. That is why we women want the vote; not simply because we are women, but largely because we are human, and every act of government concerns every human being under the government."

His Mother

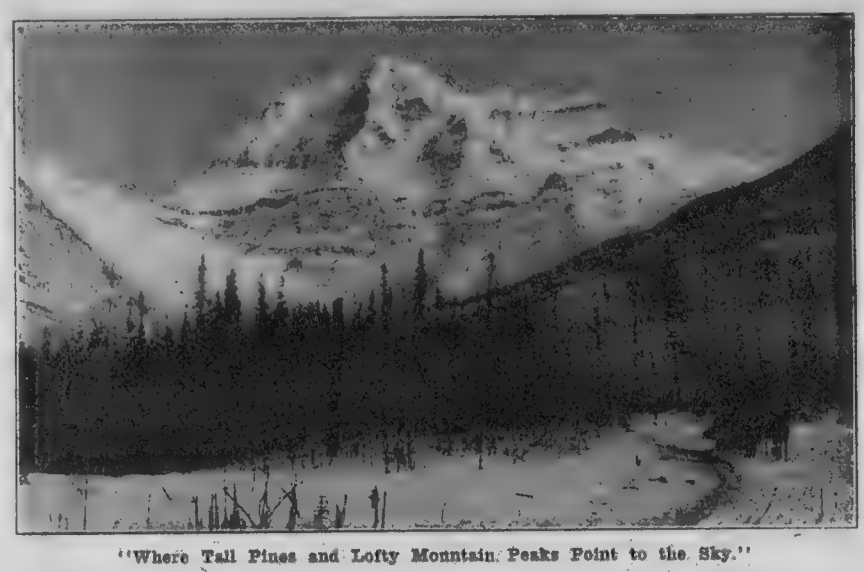
By W. Livingston Larned

I gave him cheerfully—as I would give
  a prayer
In offering to God. I smiled and
  patted him,
And stroked the soft brown of his hair,
  Although my eyes were dim.
I made him know that I was very
  proud;
  That, in the spirit, I too, went along.
And, if, at parting-time, my head was
  bowed,
  He felt my heart held martial song.

And now—now that the first grim
  shock is of the past,
  A great peace comes to be a living
  part of me.
I see the sweeter side at last—
  The Holier decree.
He is not wholly gone—some part of him
  Is always here—the Mother-boy of
  Peace,
Caught in gay summer's quaint caprice
  and whim—
  To bide with me, until wars cease.

He is his room—his books and clothing
  and his bed:
  He is the very memory of yesterday.
The songs he sang—the words he said—
  His moods of work and play.
I walk with him and talk with him,
  although
  His other self is at his country's side!
My two dear boys—I proudly see one go,
  If but the other here abide.

—Mothers' Magazine.



"Where Tall Pines and Lofty Mountain Peaks Point to the Sky."

New Member of the M.A.C. Staff

The position of Professor of Household Science at Manitoba Agricultural College, has just been filled by the appointment of Miss Rowe, graduate in science from the University of South Dakota. Besides teaching with conspicuous success at South Dakota University, and for one year at Perdue, Indiana, Miss Rowe has just finished a year in post graduate work in Columbia University, New York. Throughout her training and teaching experience, Miss Rowe has specialized in cookery and nutrition and comes to the position of Professor of Household Science at the M.A.C. well qualified for her work.

Still Some Pamphlets

The Guide is still in possession of a number of the pamphlets which proved so popular a short time ago. There are three of them, Maternity, by Dr. Hugh Mackay, of Winnipeg, in which he gives advice for expectant mothers who may not be within easy reach of a physician, as well as instructions for the care of the infant. The other two are, The Most Wonderful Story in the World, and How to Teach the Truth to Children. Any or all of these pamphlets may be secured from The Grain Growers' Guide, book department, on receipt of three cents for postage. Any mother of little children would do well to take counsel from the latter pamphlets for the teaching of life's truths to her children.

The Senate and Legislation

Once more a drag has been put to the wheels of progressive legislation. Just before the closing of the session the house of commons proposed in the offences bill to increase the age of consent to 18 in all cases where a girl had been previously virtuous and the man was over 18 years of age, and in the case of employer and employee to the age of 21.

The amendment of the senate was that where the man was not wholly or chiefly to blame for the offence, the judge might instruct the jury that a verdict to acquit could be found. The answer of the commons to this amendment was that the question of "comparative culpability of the persons concerned cannot be considered."

The non-concurrence of the commons with the senate on this point has the effect of killing the whole bill for this session, and leaving the age of consent as fixed by the criminal code at 16 years.

Iceless Refrigerator

Milk, eggs, butter and other food products can be kept at a temperature of 55 degrees fahr. by the use of an iceless refrigerator. The cooling effect of the iceless refrigerator depends on evaporating water. An open framework of shelves is surrounded by a cloth kept moist by means of a large pan of water on top, from which cloth wicks extend down over the sides. Water is drawn by capillary attraction through the wicks and saturates the cover. The greater the evaporation the lower the temperature secured, therefore, the refrigerator works best when rapid evaporation takes place. In order to secure this, a good current of air is essential. The refrigerator must be kept in the shade if low temperature is to be maintained.

Divorce Granted in Manitoba

The first decree of divorce to be granted in Manitoba was issued recently when Chief Justice Mathers, in the Court of King's Bench, made an order making absolute the decree granted to Myrtle M. Corneliuson, divorcing her from her husband, Louis Corneliuson.

The parties reside in Brandon and the plaintiff sought relief on the grounds of immorality.

The application was originally made to Mr. Justice Macdonald in the Court of King's Bench in July, 1918. A decree nisi was then granted, but the order making this absolute was withheld pending the decision of the privy council in the case of Walker against Walker, which was argued to test the validity of the power of divorce claimed on behalf of the Manitoba courts.

"Organize"

The following is the song that was sung at many of the district conventions recently held in Alberta, and which proved very popular. It is sung to the tune of Maryland, My Maryland:—

ORGANIZE

Tune: Maryland, My Maryland"

Ye farmers of this mighty land,
  Organize, oh, organize;
Its bulwark ever more to stand,
  Organize, oh, organize.
For with the flag of right unfurled,
In spite of darts against you hurled,
You still must feed this hungry world;
  Organize, oh, organize.

If you would come into your own,
  Organize, oh, organize;
Or be forever overthrown;
  Organize, oh, organize.
Yes, everywhere throughout this land,
The tillers of the soil must stand,
And be a firm united band;
  Organize, oh, organize.

Firmly to stand against each wrong,
  Organize, oh, organize;
Your only hope is union strong;
  Organize, oh, organize.
To break the bonds of slavery
That bind you now from sea to sea,
And from oppression to be free;
  Organize, oh, organize.

Your calling was the first of earth;
  Organize, oh, organize;
And ever since has proved its worth;
  Organize, oh, organize.
Then come, ye farmers, good and true,
With good of all the world in view.
The die is cast, it's up to you;
  Organize, oh, organize.

Getting Her Debt Paid

A dairywoman who supplied milk and eggs to a dentist had a great difficulty in getting her money, and at last she refused to supply him any longer on credit.

There was, however, a debt of two shillings outstanding, which she was unuable to collect.

One day she went to him and asked to have a tooth extracted. The dentist performed the operation, but on looking at the tooth found that there was nothing the matter with it.

"Why did you have it pulled out?" he asked, in surprise.

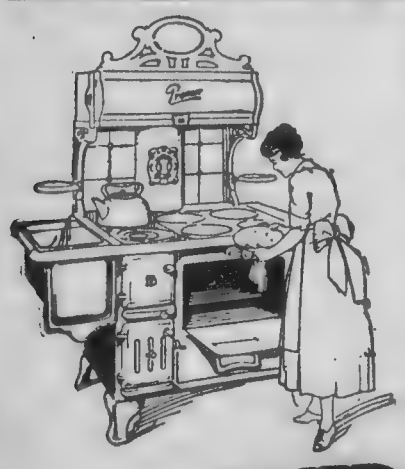
"Well, your fee is two shillings. I had it pulled out that we might be quits."

A Good Type of Farm House

SEALED TIGHT — KEPT RIGHT

57

The Flavour Lasts



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(2)

Ices and Sherbets

ICE cream and ices in general are largely an American-Continent product. People in the European countries have not acquired "the habit," do not understand the making of them very well, and, consequently, do not bother with them to any extent. A friend of ours who had been travelling in Europe told us the only decent ice he had while he was away was made by a German-American who had gone back to Berlin and opened a small ice cream shop. On this side of the water the making of ices, water ices and sherbets has reached a high state of perfection, and every year the ices seem to have more elaborate names and decorations. Many of them are too elaborate for our digestions and our purses as well. Plain, wholesome ice cream is refreshing and nutritious, the ice creams made with a custard foundation are perhaps better for children than those made entirely of cream. Water ices and sherbets are cooling and refreshing, and serve up in very pleasant doses the fruit juices so necessary for our well being. There are three important steps in making ice cream: to have good ingredients, be careful of the proportions of salt and ice, and remember that the freezer should be turned slowly at first and then more rapidly, and the last thing to remember is to have the flavor right. I have eaten vanilla ice cream that fairly reeked with vanilla and I have eaten ice cream with fruit flavoring that had so little fruit in it that it did not taste like anything in particular.

In freezing ice cream and sherbets use one part salt to three parts ice. In water ice and frappes, which are coarser grained use two parts ice to one part salt.

1 pint rich cream — 1½ pints milk
1 pint sugar — Juice 5 lemons

Lemon Sherbet

Mix the lemon juice and sugar and let it stand for at least one hour. Put the cream and milk in the freezer, pack with one part salt to three of ice, and turn until the mixture is a soft mush. Then stir in the lemon juice and sugar and freeze until hard. Most ice creams and sherbets are better when they are made three or four hours before serving and left to ripen. When the sherbet is hard remove the dasher, put a cork in the hole in the cover, drain some of the water off the freezer and repack.

Grape Juice Sherbet

Red Raspberry Mousse

Plain Ice Cream

This recipe is a very good one to use as a foundation cream and especially suitable for children. One can use half the amount of cream given in this recipe and still have a good ice cream.

2 eggs — 1 cup sugar
3 cups milk — 2 level tablespoons flour
1 pint cream — A pinch of salt
Flavoring

Beat the eggs until light, add the sugar and the flour mixed together and the milk. Put over the fire in a double boiler and stir until the mixture thickens slightly. Cool, add the cream and the flavoring and freeze, using one part salt to three parts ice.

For strawberry ice cream add a pint of crushed berries to the above recipe. If the fruit is used add a little more sugar. Put the custard and cream in the freezer and when it is very cold add the fruit.

Two tablespoons of cocoa or some chocolate mixed with the flour and sugar will give you a smooth, rich cream. A cup of strong coffee may be used in place of one cup of the milk, or the coffee may be infused in the milk and the whole strained. Bananas rubbed through a sieve will give another change, three bananas will flavor the above amount.

Bananas and strawberries are a very good combination to use or if you want a maple flavor use a few drops of mapleine or substitute one cup of syrup for the cup of sugar in the recipe.

This ice cream is also good served with a hot chocolate sauce. Grated pineapple gives a delicious flavor, allow one can for the above amount.

Brown Sugar Parfait

In freezing parfaits one does not have to turn the freezer. Pack the parfait three or our hours before it is to be used and leave it until serving time.

½ cup brown sugar — Whites of two eggs
½ cup water — ½ pint cream
½ teaspoon vanilla

Put the sugar and the water in a saucepan and cook without stirring, shake the pan occasionally to prevent burning. When a drop from the spoon makes a little thread it is done. Beat the whites of the eggs very stiff and pour the syrup into them, beating all the time. Beat until cold then add cream beaten very stiff. Flavor. Put in mould with a tight cover and pack in salt and ice. Let stand three or four hours.

Grape Juice Sherbet

2 cups grape juice — 2 cups sugar
1 heaping tablespoon powdered gelatine — Juice 1 lemon
5 cups water

Boil four cups of the water and the sugar together twenty minutes, add the lemon and grape juice. Soak the gelatine in one half the fifth cup of water and dissolve in half cup hot water. Cool and strain. Freeze. Let stand for three hours and serve in sherbet glasses with a little whipped cream and a grape or cherry on top.

Red Raspberry Mousse

1½ cups sugar — 3 egg whites
¼ cup water — 2½ cups thick cream
2 tablespoons lemon juice — 1½ cups raspberries
Berries and Whipped cream

Add the sugar to the water and stir until the sugar is dissolved, put on the fire and let it boil until it will thread from a spoon. Take from the fire and let stand five minutes, pour over the beaten whites of the eggs and beat all the time. Beat until cold and then stir in the cream whipped and the lemon juice. Add the raspberry pulp and pour into a freezer or mold. Pack in salt and ice and let stand four hours. Serve in tall glasses garnished with a few raspberries and whipped cream.

Pineapple and Lemon Sherbet

2½ cups grated or shredded pineapple — ½ cup lemon juice
1½ cups sugar syrup — 1 tablespoon granulated gelatine
2 tablespoons water — 1 pint cream

Make the sugar syrup as in the above receipe. Dissolve the gelatine in cold water and melt over hot water. Mix this with the fruit and sugar syrup and freeze to a mush. Whip the cream until stiff and add the frozen mixture. When frozen firm remove the dasher and pack until ready to serve.

Philadelphia Ice Cream

Cream — Sugar — Flavoring or fruit

The amount of each ingredient used depends on the size of the freezer and the individual taste. The cream may be scalded or not, it expands more in the freezing if it is not scalded, but the scalding takes away the raw taste. In adding fruit, strawberries, raspberries, etc., the fruit should be crushed and mixed with the sugar and let stand for at least one hour then added to the cream. In making this cream do not have the cream too rich. If cream is scarce use four parts milk and one of very thick cream, but jelly the cream first with a junket tablet or tablets.

Ice Cream With Junket

1 cup of thick cream — 1 junket tablet
1 cup sugar — 1 tablespoon cold water
1 quart milk — 1 teaspoon vanilla

Heat the milk and cream with the sugar until just lukewarm, stir in the tablet which has been dissolved in the cold

water. Let stand in a warm room until the mixture jellies, then chill, pour into the freezer and freeze as usual.

Frozen Banana Custard

4 bananas
4 tablespoons sugar
3 cups milk
3 eggs
1 heaping teaspoon powdered gelatine
3 tablespoons water
1 cup whipped cream

Soak the gelatine in cold water. Mix the beaten eggs, the sugar and the milk, and cook over a double boiler until it thickens slightly. Dissolve the gelatine in this. Cool. Rub the bananas through a sieve and add these and the whipped cream to the custard mixture. Freeze and serve in dainty glasses.

Rhubarb Sherbet

1 tablespoon gelatine
½ cup cold water
2 cups sugar
Juice 2 lemons
4 cups rhubarb juice

Soak the gelatine in the cold water until it is soft. Make a syrup by boiling the rhubarb juice and the syrup for five minutes. Pour the hot syrup over the gelatine, add the lemon juice, and stir the mixture well. Allow it to cool and freeze.

Strawberry Mousse

2 cups cream
2 cups mashed strawberries
1 cup sugar
Pinch of salt

Whip the cream until stiff, add the sugar and the mashed fruit and a little salt. Turn mixture into a mold or freezer. Pack in salt and ice and let stand for four hours. Do not turn the freezer.

Fruit Roll

If you want something very extra in the way of ice cream try the following:—

Ice cream
1 pint whipped cream
Juice 1 orange
1 tablespoon gelatine
Red coloring
1 cup seedless or sultana raisins and nuts
Flavoring

Make any good ice cream and color it pink with vegetable coloring matter or the tablets that come in a package of gelatine. The amount of ice cream depends in the size of your freezer or your family. Make the freezer about half full. When it is frozen stiff have the following filling ready, this may be prepared before or after the ice cream is frozen. If you have a four-quart freezer take one pint of cream, whip it until it is stiff. Soak one tablespoon gelatine in cold water and dissolve it over hot water. Soak one half cup seedless raisins and one half cup nuts in the juice of one orange for one half hour. Beat the warm gelatine slowly into the whipped cream flavor with vanilla or almond extract and it is ready to be put in the freezer. Take out some of the pink ice cream and press the rest against the sides so that there will be a coating about one inch thick on the sides of the freezer. Put the cream gelatine mixture in the center and the pink ice cream over the top. Pack well in salt and ice and let stand for four hours. Dip the mold in hot water and turn the contents out on a platter. Cut in slices. This is very attractive and tastes as good as it looks.

Raspberry Sherbet

The expense of this refreshing sherbet will be determined by the cost of berries. The quantity serves eight or ten persons.

1 pint fruit, mashed
1 pint sugar
1 quart water
1 lemon (juice)
1 tablespoon gelatine
1 egg

Soak gelatine in one half cup cold water ten minutes. Then add one quart boiling water. When dissolved add sugar and fruit, cool and freeze. When partly frozen add the beaten white of one egg.

The Cumby Cook.

Free Cook Books

Most of the firms manufacturing and dealing in food products in common use have issued cook books explaining the composition of the special product they manufacture and choice recipes for using them. These cook books have been prepared by experts and contain many new recipes and helpful hints. Even the most experienced cook will find them useful. More or less of these food products are used in every home and are steadily becoming more widely used. With the exception of two or three, the prices of which are specially mentioned, all these cook books may be had free for the asking by writing to the addresses given herewith:—

Table Syrups.—Edwardsburg Recipe Book, The Canada Starch Co., Montreal; Mapeline Bulletin, Mason & Hickey, Winnipeg.

Molasses.—Domoloo Recipe Book, W. H. Escott Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

Butter and Lard Substitutes.—Crisco Recipe Folders, Mason & Hickey, Winnipeg; Armour Oleomargarine Recipe Book, Watson & Truesdale, Winnipeg.

Milk and Milk Products.—Evaporated Milk Recipes, Borden Milk Co., Montreal; The Story of Carnation Milk and Recipes, Carnation Milk Products Co., Aylmer, Ont.; Klim, The Canadian Milk Products Co., Winnipeg.

Fruit.—The Health Fruits of Florida, Florida Citrus Exchange, Tampa, Florida; Good Things to Eat, California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, Cal.; Sunkist Recipes, California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Los Angeles, Cal.; Prize Recipe Book, California Peach Growers, Fresno, Cal.; Sun Maid Recipe Book, California Associated Raisin Co., Fresno, Cal.; T. Upton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

Sugar.—Lantic Sugar, Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Montreal; Practical Recipes by Noted Cooks, The Gold Standard Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.

Gelatine and Jelly Powders.—Practical Selected Tested Recipes, The Gold Standard Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg; Dainty Desserts for Dainty People, The Charles B. Knox Co., Johnstown, New York; New Talks About Jello, The Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, New York; Good Things to Eat, The Waukesha Pure Food Co., Waukesha, Wisconsin, U.S.A.; Cox Gelatine Recipes, Tees & Persse, Winnipeg; Practical Recipes by Noted Cooks, The Gold Standard Mfg Co., Winnipeg.

Beverages.—Choice Recipes, Walter Baker & Co., Toronto, Ont.; Cowan's Dainty Recipes, The Cowan Co., Toronto; There's a Reason, Postum Cereal Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.; Phez in the Home, Pheasant Fruit Juice Co., Salem, Oregon, U.S.A.; Welch Ways, The Welch Co., St. Catharines, Ont.; Practical Recipes by Noted Cooks, The Gold Standard Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.

Peanut Butter.—Tried Recipes, The Canada Nut Co., Vancouver, B.C.

Sauces and Relishes.—Casserole Cookery, Geo. Mason & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.6, England.

In Regard to Sugars

A correspondent writes:—

The Finance Act imposes different rates of customs and excise duty on sugar of different degrees of polarization.

What does "polarization" mean?

What is the degree of polarization of ordinary household sugar?

What class of sugar shows 98 degrees or over?

What class of sugar shows 76 to 85 degrees?

What class shows 86 to 97 degrees?

In reply to the foregoing questions it is to be stated that the polarization is arrived at by means of an instrument known as the polariscope, used by chemists in order to arrive at the amount of saccharine contents, that is sweetening properties, in the sugar.

The polarization of any good quality cane sugar is 96 degrees and over, which is the basis upon which contracts for such sugar is made. It is only cane sugar of the higher grade which shows 98 or over. Sometimes a high class quality of French white crystal sugar, made from beet, will show that percentage also. The class of sugar showing 76 to 85 is what is known as second, or even third sugars, usually termed Muscavados. That grade of sugar was at one time extensively produced in Jamaica, where the machinery is of a somewhat primitive character, so that the full sugar contents are not extracted from the cane juice.

The 86 to 97 sugar is usually sugar of a lower quality, such as what is produced from beets on the continent, the basis or standard on which sales of that class of sugar are made being 88. Sugar from both Egypt and Java is exported both of the lowest grade and the second grade named. Probably also from Cuba, although Cuba, of course, is the country from which the bulk of American first-grade sugar is obtained. After the first sugar is boiled from the juice there is always a residum of molasses, and further boiling processes result in the securing of the sugars of the lower qualities.

So long as crystals can be formed somehow, sugar can be manufactured, as more or less of a solid consistency, but when the point is arrived at at which that is impossible, then the remaining molasses is treated (i.e. so far as canes are concerned) for the manufacture of rum and other bye-products, or sometimes exported as it is in casks under the name of molasses, but nowadays that is a rather costly way of shipping and scarcely worth while, if the journey is at all a long one, except where special protection is given, as is the case in France.

Various attempts have been made by the addition of extraneous solid substances such as peat moss, rice husk, fine cane pith, etc., to get molasses shipped in concentrated form in bulk in a more or less solid state. These would be used for cattle foods, but the experiments so far have not proved particularly successful. Molassine is a mixture, we understand, of peat moss and molasses from beet sugar. A specialty of British Guiana is Molascuit, a mixture of cane molasses and cane pith.

Demarara sugar, from the West Indies, is usually imported to Canada in a grey color, known as Dutch Standard. This is high quality sugar, but the color is very unattractive and not fit for sale. In this form the duty is low. By treatment with muriate of tin, a deadly poison, but used in very small quantities, it is given the golden bloom color. If imported in the latter form the duty would be considerably higher, and it is sent in Dutch grey to give the Canadian refineries a chance to do themselves some good.

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15 PURE-BRED AND GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS AND COWS FOR SALE

A choice lot of heifers, two- and three-year-olds, due to calve soon. Some nice cows just fresh calved. These are all from good, heavy producers, and are also bred to a Pure Bred Sire. The Sire's Dam produced 104 pounds of milk on an average per seven day test, with nearly 4 per cent. butter fat. Also a few Bull Calves for sale.

CHAS. W. WEAVER, DELORAINE, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farm Women's Clubs

Programs Planned Ahead

I AM instructed by our members to say that we shall be very pleased to have any literature in connection with farmers' politics. We are interested—and would learn what is going on. We had our monthly meeting today at the home of Mrs. Dale, when ten members and six visitors were present.

The question of raising our Club's fees to $1.50 was brought up and unanimously adopted. Mrs. Powell, on behalf of the Helping Hand, presented us with six chairs for the rest room, accepted with grateful thanks. On the motion of Mrs. Dale, seconded by Mrs. Graham, it was unanimously voted to send $10 to a neighbor who has lost barn, horses, harness, etc., from fire.

A letter was read from the St. John Ambulance centre, suggesting the formation of a branch here. Mrs. Powell purposed and Mrs. Graham seconded, that we leave it over for a month so that we could see what can be done in the way of a lecturer. We are very scattered, and some of us over 20 miles from town. It was decided to leave it over. All present seemed keen on the work and acknowledged its great usefulness.

Mrs. Dale read a very interesting paper on Bolshevism, which threw new lights on this subject. Mrs. Graham threw out a suggestion, and it was at once taken up that we form the members into committees of three each, with a chairman, and each three make themselves responsible for a program for a given meeting. This was done, and so it leaves the programs arranged for five months ahead. After some singing and reciting, following tea, the club adjourned, and closed with the usual slogan, the members standing and holding hands: "The Lord watch between thee and me until we meet again."—Margaret Hindle, secretary, Clunie, W.G.G.A., Goldburg P. O., Sask.

Keeler is Up to Date

The annual meeting of the W.G.G.A. of Keeler, was held at the home of the secretary, Mrs. Wylie. The election of officers resulted in the re-election of the former president and secretary, with Mrs. S. V. Haight as vice-president. A program committee of two, Mrs. Broatch and Mrs. Snow, was appointed. After a short report of the annual convention, given by Mrs. Haight, a sandwich contest was held; and two small prizes given, following with our usual social cup of tea.

Our June meeting was held in Keeler Hall, jointly with the men. The delegates appointed for the political convention in Moose Jaw, were the officers of both the men's and women's organizations, with two other men. After the singing of one of the G.G.A. songs, a lively discussion took place on the forming of a St. John Ambulance class for the summer. After an inspiring address on the subject by Dr. Stokes, of Brownlee, it was decided to take steps to form a class at once, and a committee of two, Mrs. Haight and Mrs. Witt, was appointed to secure members for the class

Lunch was served, and a social hour was spent. Our president (who is also president of the Ladies' Aid) jokingly asked permission to pass the hat for a collection in aid of the church organ, and received over $10.

Our next meeting will be held the first Friday in July, when we start our summer work, and have asked for a shower of night gowns for the Children's Shelter in Moose Jaw.—Mrs. A. Wylie, secretary, W.G.G.A., Keeler, Sask.

Holmfield Means Business

Under the auspices of the Holmfield W.S.G.G.A., a social was held in the Orange Hall, on May 15, when a very able and interesting address was given by Miss Finch, secretary of the Women's Section. Miss Finch impressed us with the necessity of having a public health nurse and a municipal hospital for the country districts. She also dealt with the tariff question and advised the members of the society to get together as often as possible to discuss their wants and the reforms needed, and to meet together in their gatherings for social good times.

The Rev. Springett, of Holmfield, spoke of the labor troubles of the day, and thought if the local merchant and country farmer got together and discussed matters, problems would be settled more satisfactorily to both parties. Rev. Lord then spoke, expressing that he was glad that the time had passed when it was thought unwomanly for ladies to appear on the public platform. Lieut. McKelvey, who had just returned from several years' service overseas, brought greetings to the association. Lunch was then served, bringing a very pleasant evening to a close.

This branch was re-organized December 8, 1918, but owing to the epidemic of influenza, very few meetings had been held. However, the officers are hoping to get into real working order by the coming winter, and are looking forward to great things.—Mrs. R. Whiteside, secretary, Holmfield, W.S.G.G.A.

Justice Continues Good Meetings

The Justice Women Grain Growers' Section held their second monthly meeting at Justice on May 17, with an attendance of 17. Three new members were enrolled.

The meeting was opened with a short prayer and reading. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting a lengthy discussion took place. Among other things we planned for a short course in dressmaking to be held in Justice, during the week of June 9-15. The meeting was then adjourned to meet again Monday afternoon at three o'clock, when we had the extreme pleasure of having Miss Finch with us. Miss Finch's splendid address has certainly encouraged us to do better work. We expect to have a meeting when Rev. R. A. Hoey will speak.—Violet Sandercock, secretary, Justice, W.S.G.G.A.

To Arrange for Library

On Thursday afternoon, May 15, the Rowley branch of the U.F.W.A., held their monthly meeting at the McIlvryde home. Various subjects of interest to the community were freely discussed and plans made for taking part in forthcoming events; it was decided to ask the school teachers of the district to assist in the work of preparing scholars' exhibits, which will, doubtless, be shown at the fall fair which it is proposed to hold under the auspices of the Rowley Agricultural Society, which is in process of formation.

The meeting was well attended and a number of new members were admitted. The branch has arranged for one of the university extension movement libraries, which should prove a valuable addition to the several book collections already in the district, and which do not seem to be sufficiently well known. The secretary of the Rowley U.F.W.A. is Mrs. Melville Richardson.

From Poultry to Picnics

Our second meeting of the Women's Section was held in our new committee rooms on May 1. Owing to the busy season only 13 members were present. Five new members were secured from the drive but all were not able to attend Our president gave a very interesting paper on Co-operation in the Home, and next month two of our members are going to give us papers on Poultry Raising and Ideas New and Old for a Successful Picnic, this last because we anticipate holding a picnic during the month of June. The members contemplate making a home study of The Farmers' Platform, with a view to a discussion of same at an early meeting. —Frances South, secretary, Thornhill, W.S.G.G.A.

Club Briefs

At the second meeting of the Beaverlodge U.F.W.A., three new members were added. The members enjoyed practical and timely papers on Poultry Raising and Gardening. A resolution regarding the Moderation League was passed.—Mrs. W. D. Albright, secretary.

A meeting of farm women was held at Wildmere School, when an interesting address was given by Mrs. A. M. Postans, director of Battle River constituency. A fair number of ladies were present, and at the close of the address a U.F.W.A. branch was organized, and officers elected, making a total of ten members. After a little discussion the meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Postans and by singing the National Anthem.—Mrs. Colin Smith, secretary, Wildmere, U.F W.A.

At the May meeting of the McCafferty U.F.W.A., the following platform planks were explained: (1) Repeal of the War Time Elections Act; Check upon the growth of the government by order-in-council; the abolition of the Patronage System, by Mrs. Johnston. (2) The discontinuance of the practice of conferring titles upon citizens of Canada, by Mrs. Hines. (3) The Reform of the Federal Senate, by Mrs. Spencer.—Mrs. Hoehn, secretary.

The new East Lethbridge U.F.W.A. begins with a membership of 20. Miss May Ballantyne is the secretary.

Another new local is the Parkland U.F.W.A., organized by Mrs. Sears, director for Macleod constituency. Mrs. W. G. Wallace was elected secretary.

The Cayley U.F.W.A. has not been able to hold regular meetings owing to the prevalence of "flu" and other contagious diseases, but the secretary, Mrs. Brown, states that they expect to make up for lost time.

The Consort U.F.W.A. members are studying the Farmers' Platform, and expect to send two delegates to the political convention at Wainwright, in June.

The different societies of Consort are joining together to give the returned soldiers a reception, and the U.F.W.A. are doing their best to help make it a success.—Mrs. C. A. Fawcett, secretary.

Mrs. H. C. McDaniel, Whitla, has recently been appointed deputy director of the Medicine Hat constituency.

With the assistance of Mrs. M. L. Sears, Nanton, the Reliance U.F.W.A. was found. The club begins with a charter roll of 14 members. Mrs. Clara Martin is the secretary.

The Tolland local was organized with a nucleus of eight members. This same group of women have been doing Red Cross work the past year, and expect to continue the work as long as needed. We shall, therefore, meet twice each month instead of once as has been our custom.—Mrs. Bessie M. Kottmeier, secretary.

A Women's Section of the Wavy Creek G.G.A., of Palmer, Sask., was organized on May 28, with Mrs. Jessie Coupland, president; Mrs. Harry North, vice-president; and Miss Janet Simmons, secretary-treasurer.

As its first subject this club is taking up the subject of Child Welfare, in which the members are very much interested.

A Women's Section of the S.G.G.A. has been organized at Crane Valley, Sask., with nine members, which number they expect to increase very shortly. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. A. Balened; vice-president, Mrs. M. Waddilove; secretary, Mrs. E. W. Brown.

Owing to the absence of several of our board and other causes, we were unable to have our annual meeting until May, when the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Misenheimer; vice-president, Mrs. S. Thompson; secretary, Mrs. A. M. Alton; directors: Membership—Miss Tina Elliott; Social—Mrs. Jas. Elliott; Educational—Mrs. M. McMillan; Patriotic—Mrs. O.

M. Ann. One of the great needs of our village is a rest room, and we are making that the chief aim of our association this year.—Mrs. A. M. Alton secretary, W.G.G.A., Strongfield, Sask.

Owing to sickness and bad roads our club has held only two meetings this year, separate from the men's. At the annual meeting the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. G. Fish; vice-president, Mrs. S. Hudson; secretary-treasurer, Miss Elizabeth L. S. Bush; assistant secretary-treasurer, Mrs. C. Huron. At our joint meeting with the men in March, at the Key West School, the reports of the convention were given and proved very interesting. We hope to hold our meetings more regularly during the summer, and have a better report later.—Miss E. L. S Bush, secretary, Ogema, W.G.G.A.

The Custer U.F.W.A. report a very energetic and enthusiastic local. In the words of the secretary, Mrs. W. Brooks, "The farm work is first, and it is time to plant the gardens, so every one is busy, but not too busy to go to the U.F.W.A. meetings." The U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. have had some interesting debates, when the ladies furnished a lunch, and the Custer U.F.W.A. have also debated with the Buffalo View U.F.W.A. The plan of the year's work is in the course of preparation, and the members look forward to a very prosperous year. The local is planning to send several delegates to the junior conference.

Percival B. Hooper, secretary of the Vernon U.F.A., recently organized the Vernon U.F.W.A., of which Miss C. E Hugill was appointed secretary. Mr. Hooper states that in his opinion we can expect to see this local go ahead very soon as all locals of the U.F.A. in the district adjacent are 100 per cent. strong, and from what he knows of the officers elected to lead them they have made a good choice.

Re boys' and girls' conference, we are short of boys and girls and do not know of any who could attend the conference. Although we are in that "drought-stricken area," the local voted to send $5.00 from their funds and anything they might make at an entertainment for the purpose. We held the entertainment, and so am able to send $12, with the best wishes of our local for the success of the conference. —E. Lancaster, secretary Prospy local.

"The Troy Junior U.F.A. was organized with ten members and three associate members. Leslie Rentz is president, and Ruth Carr secretary. We decided to learn a verse of scripture for each meeting. Our window boxes for school are now ready. Each member in turn has to provide a story for the meetings. It has to be a helpful one. We would like to suggest buttons for the boys, and pins for the girls, composed of three bars: red, white and blue, with Jr. U.F.A. on the white bar. We enjoy our meetings very much.—Ruth Carr, secretary.

The White Court U.F.W.A. is making arrangements for a basket social dance in aid of the G.W.V.A. Memorial Hall. There will be sold, by public auction, on the evening of the dance, one heifer calf, to be selected by the purchaser in the fall from Frank Chaissons stock, two roosters, one large pieced quilt, and other fancy work donated by the ladies of the above branch. A grade yearling filly, donated by Dave Allen, will also be disposed of. The object being a worthy one, we wish them all success.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Young Canada Club

By Dixie Patton

An Interesting Pony

I THOUGHT I would write you a story about a black pony we used to have. It had white eyes, so we named him Shiny-eyes, and we called him Shiny for short. He was a good traveller, he could go 70 miles a day and come home prancing. If he got away from a man he would run home, but he liked to have children ride him. The more children that got on his back the better pleased he was, and he would prance and dance around the yard. If a child fell off his back or he would get loose he would stand still till they caught him. He liked children well but he didn't like men so well. He was a good saddle horse. Whenever we would take him to a celebration someone always wanted to ride him because he looked so pretty.

He seemed quite wise and could open gates and stable doors. One day mother saw him open the gate to go to the garden and she scolded him several times to make him leave the gate. But as soon as her back was turned he would try again to open it. So mother thought she would watch him to see what he would do. He opened the gate went in and pushed it shut and tried to latch it, but as the pickets were on that side he could not do it. And as soon as he would walk away the gate would swing open. He would come back and push it shut again and kept this up for 15 minutes. Then mother went out and drove him out and shut the gate.

We brought him to Alberta with us, and one day we loaned him to a man who ran him down a hill and sprung his knee after which he was almost useless. We used to ride him away from home and tie his reins up and he would come home. Several times we loaned him to a school teacher and she would ride him to school four miles and turn him loose and he would come home.

One day my father wanted some grain sacks that were at my brother's homestead five miles distant, my brother was going over but did not want to bring the sacks back, so he said I know how to get them home, I will ride old Shiny over and tie the sacks to the saddle and he will bring them home, and sure enough in about an hour he came back with the sacks. He was about 24 years old at this time. He lived until he was about 28 years old. We are sending a stamped envelope, enclose two pins for my sister and me. Hoping to see this letter in print. Wishing the club success.—Bertha Mabley, age 14.

The Three Pigs

Once there lived three pigs. Their names were, Big Pig, Middle-sized Pig and Little Pig. One day they all went out for a walk. They walked on for a long time, when suddenly they noticed that they were lost, knowing that they could not find their way home.

Big Pig met a man with a load of straw. "How much do you want for your load of straw?" asked Big Pig. "Five dollars," answered the man. "Alright then dump off your load right here." So Big Pig built himself a house of straw.

The other two pigs proceeded on their way, when Middle-sized Pig met a man with a load of sods. The conversation went on the same as with Big Pig; so Middle-sized Pig built his house of sods.

Little Pig went on himself when he met a man with a load of bricks. Little Pig told him to dump off his load, so Little Pig's house was built of bricks.

Now in this wood there lived a wolf. He had seen these pigs and decided to catch them. He thought of a plan. First he went to Big Pig's house, and blew until he blew it over, and ate Big Pig. Then he did the same with Middle-sized Pig. When he came to Little Pig's house, he blew and blew, but he could not blow down the brick house.

He went away feeling very cross, because he could not eat Little Pig.

Next morning he came to Little Pig's house and said: "Tomorrow morning at five o'clock we will go picking apples." At four o'clock next morning Little Pig went into the apple tree and when Big Wolf came, Little Pig shook down the apples. He threw one apple away off, and the wolf ran after it. By this time Little Pig ran home and locked the door. Big Wolf was angry and climbed on to the roof and got through the chimney. Little Pig set a big pan of boiling water on the stove in which he fell and scalded himself to death, and Little Pig had a nice feast of Big Wolf.—Ella E. Hamaun, age 12 years, Craik, Sask.

A Lost Fairy

I will try to write my first letter to your club and see if it can escape the waste paper basket. I will tell you a story of a fairy who was once lost.

Once there was a fairy named Jingles, who was lost in a thick wood, and another fairy named Lightfoot had been roaming in that wood a great deal and set out to find her. After she had travelled a-ways, she found Jingles sleeping on a bed of moss. She woke her up and took her to her home. When she arrived they had a great feast, as she was a fine fairy.—Olga Melsness, Valhalla, Alta.

A Trapper Writes

I like to read The Guide very much, and think it is the most interesting farm paper in Western Canada. The crops are coming pretty fair around here. The weather is fine, and hope it will keep on so all summer.

I like hunting and trapping very much. I caught 31 muskrats and three weasels last winter, and got $10 for the lot. I would like to correspond with anyone of my age (14).—Ole Tobiason, Buchanan, Sask.

JUMBO THE GIANT ELEPHANT WRECKS THE VILLAGE OF DOOVILLE

NOW the Doo Dads are in for it. They have had many an accident and seen many a troublesome time, but nothing to compare with this. It all happened in this way. A big circus came to Dooville, the chief village in the Wonderland of Doo. The big attraction of the circus was Jumbo, the great elephant, and Little Jumbo, the baby elephant. The Doo Dads swarmed in from all over the Wonderland of Doo to see these strange creatures, for nothing like them had ever been seen before, even by the oldest Doo Dad in Wonderland. But just as the crowd was gathering to attend the circus a terrible thing happened. Big Jumbo broke loose and started to tear away down the main street of Dooville accompanied by Little Jumbo. What a mess they are making and how horrified are the poor little Doo Dads. The elephants seem to be enjoying the havoc they are making for you can fairly see the smiles on their faces. The Cop tried to stop them but it was of no use. One swish of the big elephant's trunk and he was thrown up against the nearest building. Some of the Doo Dads are taking to the water in their terror. One of these has collided violently with Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, and is knocking him into the water. The old man with the buggy, who was watering his horse at the trough, is in an awful plight. When his horse saw the rumpus it plunged and bolted and threw the old Doo Dad right up against a tree. Big Jumbo is now playing a funny trick on old Doc Sawbones, though, to tell the truth, it doesn't seem very funny to old Doc. He has caught Doc's whiskers in his trunk and is hauling him along, automobile and all, at a great rate. The only unconcerned Doo Dad in the village is Sleepy Sam. The little lazybones is half asleep and hasn't noticed that there is anything the matter. When the baby elephant gets hold of him he will wake up in a hurry.

Music and the Industries

Canadian-made Instruments now Command the Home Market—By J. A. Fullerton

"TO make a home out of a household, given the raw material, to wit: wife, children, a friend or two and a house, two other things are necessary. These are a good fire and good music; and, inasmuch as we can do without a fire for half a year, I may say music is the one essential."

In these two sentences Sidney Lanier has epitomized the functions of the musical industries as a vital organ of the national anatomy. To make homes is the privilege as well as the duty of those in the business of manufacturing and marketing musical instruments.

The peculiar environment of the pioneers of settlement in the West has had much to do with his ready appreciation of the place of music in his home and in the life of his family. He knows that without music home is but a sorry makeshift.

There has been from the beginning of the world the need for music. Otherwise the business of providing the instruments would not have come into existence and could not have survived as it did the strain put upon it by the exigencies of the war period. Just as with our country and our empire and individual families the industry has had its crises, coming through one after the other strengthened, refined, improved.

Fifty Years of Manufacturing

The manufacture of pianos and organs in Canada has been going on for more than 50 years. The industry from a tiny fledgling has passed through all the handicaps of public indifference and public partiality for imported instruments until finally attaining proportions that command the respect of the people. Public approval of the Canadian piano is shown in the ready purchase of Canadian-made instruments and the decline of importations to negligible quantities.

The industry has taught the Canadian people the need of music and has provided the means of music. Thanks to the tireless persistence of men in the business, children that would not otherwise have had the musical opportunity that was their legitimate inheritance have had the educational advantages that is provided in even a rudimentary schooling in music. These have grown to bless the men that persuaded pianos into the homes of their childhood.

There are now in Canada 31 different plants devoted exclusively to the manufacture of pianos, organs, accessories and parts. In addition there are a number of plants partially devoted to the piano and organ trades, such as plants making hinges, pedals, plate screws, bolts, etc.

The business in its investment of capital and employment of labor is an economic national asset apart from the home-building and educational influence of the art.

At the time of writing this article the factories are giving employment to approximately 5,000 men. During the war and up to the time the armistice was signed not a man eligible for military service was to be found in the piano industries; 1,334 men enlisted.

A peculiarity of the labor situation in the piano industry is that its strength is men of mature years, that is, men in middle life and more advanced. These men have grown up in the trade. There are trades in which a handy man can quickly become skilled. This is not one, and only in one or two branches of the factory work can men be quickly trained. Just now the help problem is one of the most serious the industry has ever faced, and this has been the condition for the past three years.

The Effect of the War

When, in August, 1914, the terrifying news of war was flashed across the country, activity in the music trades stagnated, and for a period of many months became very passive, until the people settled down to existing conditions. Men from the piano and accessory plants enlisted by the score. They were encouraged to do so. When, as time went on, the terrific mental strain put upon the people caused their minds to turn to music more and more for inspiration, comfort and solace, and when there developed a greater spirit of home life the piano factories began to feel the need of gathering together again their working forces, and the seriousness of their plight was realized. Upon the maker of musical instruments of all kinds, pianos, organs, phonographs, was a responsibility to provide the means of music that was found to have so steadying an influence. The power of music in creating and maintaining morale was realized as never before. But the men were not to be had. They had enlisted or joined munition manufacturing organizations. The backbone of the industry proved to be the older men employed, men beyond military age, men who had grown up in the industry, whose stock-in-trade was their skill and experience in producing musical instruments. Also to these men and their families the industry was under obligation to provide the means of livelihood, and month after month this obligation was met with disastrous results to profits.

Women have come to the rescue in every walk in life. So it was in the music industries. Under the tutelage of these older and experienced men some splendid operatives were developed into departments where it was possible to utilize them and it was no uncommon sight to witness women in daily employment in the factories filling the positions of their husbands against the latters' return from the war.

For the year ended March 31, 1914, Canada paid for the consumption of intoxicants the immense sum of $103,049,129. What proportion of that amount has been diverted to the purchase of pianos, phonographs, organs, violins, guitars and musical instruction it is impossible to say. But everyone knows of families that can now have good clothes, furniture, musical instruments, musical instruction, school books and innumerable other essentials that formerly never had sufficient money to pay debts contracted for the direst of necessities to existence.

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Continued on Page 50

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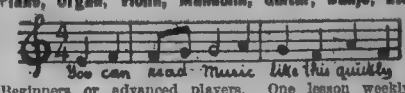

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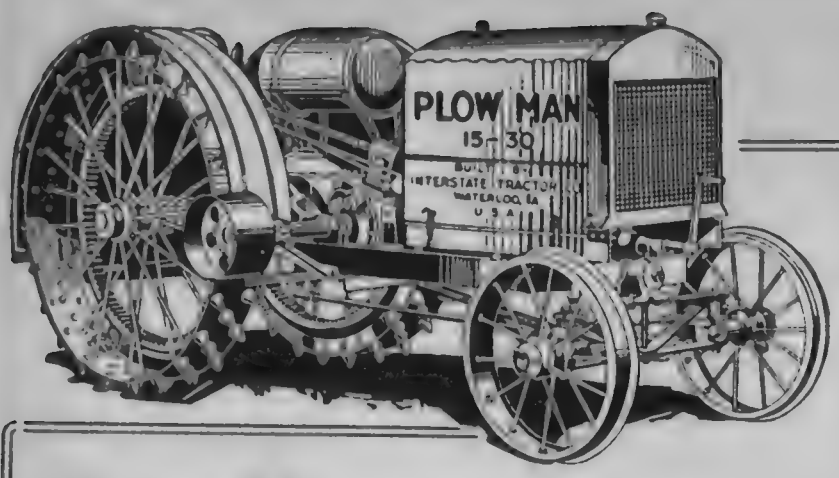

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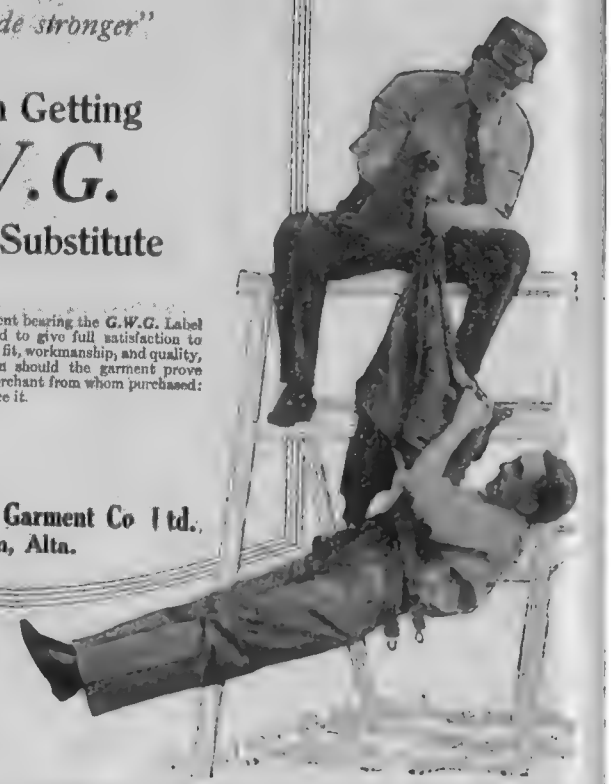

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Hemorrhagic Septicemia

Q.—We have had two calves die lately, and the only thing we could see that was wrong with them was that they swelled from behind the ear down to the shoulder on the right side of the neck. The swelling was very hard. Is it likely that the calves died from suffocation by the windpipe closing up?—J. L., Clair, Sask.

A.—From the description given there seems to be little doubt that your calves died from a highly fatal infectious disease known as hemorrhagic septicemia. The causative agent, which is a germ called the "bacterium bovi-septicum," exists in the soil of certain localities, and is supposed to gain entrance to the system by the digestive tract, or through some abrasion or slight wound of the mucous membrane of the mouth or throat. The cutaneous form in which swellings of the neck appear is usually very rapidly fatal, and no satisfactory treatment has yet been discovered. Experience has shown, however, that the prompt vaccination of the balance of the herd with protective vaccine, usually averts further losses. In the event of other cases developing we would suggest that you immediately consult a qualified veterinarian as to the vaccination of the balance of your herd. The carcasses of all animals dying from this disease should be promptly burned or buried, and stables thoroughly disinfected after carefully burning all bedding and litter of any kind.

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Bickmore's Gall Cure is *guaranteed* to do all we claim for it. If it doesn't, you get your money back. Successfully used on over a million horses each year all over the world! Cures while the horse works! Wonderful for collar and saddle galls, broken skin, rope burns, sore shoulder, mange, and other skin diseases, bruises, cuts, chafes, mud scalds, grease heel, chapped teats on cows and other wounds on horses, cattle, pigs, and poultry. "Your Gall Cure," says C. A. Tripp, of Marshfield, Wis., "is wonderful stuff. Had a mare—could not get her shoulder healed all summer. Got a small box of Bickmore's and did not use it all up before her shoulder was healed. Worked her every day in the meantime." W. B. Dixon, of Perry, Okla., says: "I have used your gall cure on a horse with a galled neck. Less than one box cured in a remarkably short time." Ask for Bickmore's at any druggist's, harness dealer's, general or hardware store. Accept no substitute. Watch for the "Old Gray Horse" trademark—for 34 years the identifier of the best. Or send 10c for liberal trial size box of Gall Cure and valuable Farm Account Book, showing how to keep track of your expenses and receipts. Don't forget—Bickmore's Gall Cure is *guaranteed*. Your dealer will give you money back if you are not satisfied after using it. THE BICKMORE COMPANY, Dept. 487 545 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal, Can.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, July 12, 1919.

OATS—The coarse grain markets have been very strong this week. The strength has been due to export demand for both American and Canadian oats. Sales of all grades have been made, and the movement will likely be sufficient to clean up nearly all of the terminal stocks. The strength has not been confined to the old crop but has affected new crop prices also.

BARLEY—This commodity was not in good demand during the present week until today. The chief difficulty was the securing of tonnage. Today exporters were bidding freely for barley, and prices regained what was lost earlier in the week.

FLAX—Prices have advanced daily until today when the market closed a few cents lower than previous close. Crushers have been keen buyers of both cash and futures, resulting in remarkable advances.

WINNIPEG FIXTURES

	July 7	8	9	10	11	12	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
July	77¼	78¼	83¼	83¾	84¾	88	Holiday	89¾
Oct.	75¾	77	79¼	80¼	81¼	84¼		82¾
Dec.	74¼	75¼	77¼	78¾	80¼	82¼		...
Barley—								
July	125¼	123¼	127	124¾	125¾	127¼		...
Oct.	117¼	117½	119¾	119¾	120	122¾		...
Dec.	113¾	113¾	115¼	118	115	117		...
Flax—								
July	580	585	604	616	617¼	610		424¼
Oct.	525	531	571	572	586	583		422¼

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending July 9, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	16,263	76,753	199,0157
"	Oats	7,702	125,426	353,068
"	Barley	......	50,235	6,921
"	Flax	......	......	563
Moose Jaw	Wheat	19	31,893	253,113
"	Oats	2,011	13,963	259,858
"	Barley	......	2,610	6,388
"	Flax	1,330	......	4,473
Calgary	Wheat	782	82,963	257,709
"	Oats	23,853	31,871	131,924
"	Barley	9,693	1,300	35,777
"	Flax	......	......	447

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, July 12.

OATS—Steady with good demand; No. 3 whites, ½ to 1c. under September, fancy at September price. No. 3 white closed at 75 to 76c.; No. 4 white oats at 70½ to 74½c.

RYE—Good demand; No. 2 at 1 to 1½c. under September. No. 2 rye closed at $1.60½ to $1.61½.

BARLEY—Market up 1 to 2c. on most sales; demand good. Prices closed at $1.15 to $1.25.

FLAXSEED—Steady with fairly good demand; No. 1 spot 3 to 5c. under Duluth July for car lots; bulkheads less. No. 1 seed closed at $6.05 to $6.07, on spot and to arrive.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

July 11, 1919.—United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending July 11, as follows:—

Cattle, 1,511; sheep and lambs, 667; calves, 180; hogs, 6,220.

The cattle trade has continued all week with a slightly firmer tone. The run not having been quite as heavy as anticipated may, to some extent, partially account for this. Very few sufficiently well finished butcher steers, however, are arriving that will command over $12.00 per cwt., although we topped the market on Friday with two well finished 1,620-pound steers at $14.00, shipped in by J. H. Lindsay, of Wadena. Stockers and feeders are a shade firmer with real tops selling around $9.50 to $10.00. Veal calves in good demand with sheep and lambs a shade off.

The run of hogs continues about normal, with $22.50 for selects holding good and firm all the week, closing today (Friday) at $23.00, and the grading on cut-outs some easier. In shipping hogs, keep in mind the excessive heat we are having, and do not overload, using cinders or sand in preference to straw for bedding. Also please keep in mind the necessity of bringing with you a health certificate for your cattle seeing to it that same is handed to Government Health Inspector, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, upon arrival, in order that your cattle be immediately unloaded and yarded into "clean area" pens, where feed and water will be ready waiting for them. A list of officially-appointed government health inspectors will be cheerfully furnished upon request.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:—

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers	$12.00 to	$13.00
Choice heavy steers	10.00 to	11.50
Medium to good steers	9.00 to	9.50
Fair to medium steers	8.00 to	9.00
Common to fair steers	7.00 to	7.75
Choice fat heifers	9.00 to	10.00
Good to choice cows	8.00 to	10.50
Fair to good cows	7.00 to	8.00
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to	5.50
Best fat oxen	7.00 to	9.00
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to	7.00
Fat weighty bulls	7.00 to	8.50
Bologna bulls	5.50 to	6.50
Fat lambs	10.00 to	12.00
Sheep	8.00 to	10.00
Veal calves	9.00 to	14.00

Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty good colored feeders	$ 9.00 to	$10.00
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.00 to	9.00
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to	110.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to	75.00

Hogs

Selects fed and watered		$22.50
Lights	$17.00 to	19.00
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.		20.00
Heavies, 350 and up		18.50
Medium sows		17.50
Heavy sows		15.50
Stags	7.50 to	12.00
Boars	3.00 to	7.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

July 11, 1919.

Montreal

Market advancing, jobbing specials 60c., extras 55c., firsts 50c., seconds 40c. Receipts light, export demand good, sales reported yesterday 40-45c., f.o.b. country points; some truck shippers asking 46c. f.o.b.

Toronto

Specials jobbing 55c., extras 52c., ones 48-49c. Trade paying 43-46c. f.o.b. country.

Winnipeg

Jobbers paying country shippers 37-38c., cases returned, jobbing 43-45c., retail 47c. and 60c. Cracks retailing at 35c.

Regina

Country shippers get 35c., cases free, jobbing 41-42½c., retail 45c. Receipts light, quality improving.

Saskatoon

Ones quoted at 35c., jobbing 40c., retail 45c., cracks 23c. Receipts light and showing signs of deterioration.

Edmonton

Market unchanged, dealers quote 36-37c. f.o.b. Edmonton, cases included, jobbing extras $15.00, ones $14.25, twos $13.00. Few live fowls coming in at 23c.

Calgary

Receipts holding up, quality fair for time of year, trade quote 35-37c. f.o.b. cases included. Live poultry: fowl 22c., roosters 18c.

New York

Current firsts 43-46c.

Chicago

Current firsts 44½c., storage packed first 42¼-42½c.

SOUTH ST. PAUL

July 12.—Estimated receipts at the Union Stock Yards today: 1,000 cattle, 250 calves, 1,000 hogs, 450 sheep, 24 horses, 78 cars.

Cattle

Prices were about steady at the week's advance on all sorts of cattle. Several loads of Montana stuff billed through were stopped here and sold. Early transfers to packers on these offerings, including steers and she stock from $9.50 to $11.75, and some western steers landed at $12.50. Veal calves were steady.

Hogs

The market remained on a steady basis today with top at $21.50 and the bulk running strongly to this figure. The low end for the day was again $21.30. Pigs were steady again selling mostly at $20.50. The market is 50c. higher than at the close of last week.

Sheep

There was practically no change in the sheep market today. Spring lambs still are listed up to $16.75 and down to $13.00; ewes from $5.00 to $7.50; wethers, $6.00 to $8.50; yearlings, $7.00 to $12.50 and bucks up to $6.00.

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	Tf1	Tf2	Tf3
Fixed	224½	221½	217½	211½	199½	190½	212½	212½	208½
Year ago	221	218	215	209	194	185	212	212	207

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, July 5 to July 12 inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS 2 CW	OATS 3 CW	OATS Ex 1 Fd	OATS 1 Fd	OATS 2 Fd	BARLEY 3 CW	BARLEY 4 CW	BARLEY Rej.	BARLEY Fd.	FLAX 1 NW	FLAX 2 CW	FLAX 3CW	RYE 2 CW
July 7	...	77¾	75	75	73¾	69¾	126	121½	115½	115½	587	577	...	125
8	...	78¾	76½	76½	74¾	71	123¾	119¾	113¾	113¾	592	582	...	125
9	...	83¾	80¾	80¾	79¾	75¼	127	123	118	118	611	601	...	130
10	...	84¾	82¼	82¼	80¾	76	124¾	120¾	115¾	115¾	623	613	...	130
11	...	85¾	83¾	83¾	81¾	71¾	125¼	121¼	116¼	116¼	624½	614½	537½	130
12	...	89	86½	86½	85	80¾	127½	123½	118½	118½	617	607	530	135
Week ago	No Market		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year ago	...	88½	85¼	85¾	82¼	79¼	122	117	111	110	417¾	414¾	389¾	...

Manufactured

LUMBER

You're going to build, aren't you? Let Cushing's do the worrying

Their service is at your command. Write them the kind of house you want. They will give complete figures and specifications as to cost, free to those purchasing material from them. Every inquiry given personal supervision.

SERVICE

Manufacturers, Importers and Jobbers

Doors, Blinds, Glazed Sash, Plate and Window Glass, Leaded Art Glass, Church Windows, Hardwood Doors, Colonial Columns, Porch Work, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime, Cement, Building Papers, Grilles, Stairs, and Hardwood Finish.

CUSHING BROS. LTD.

Head Office:

EDMONTON CALGARY REGINA SASKATOON

Pulls the Binders, too!

With the same dependable power that has planted thousands of acres this Spring.

Waterloo Boy

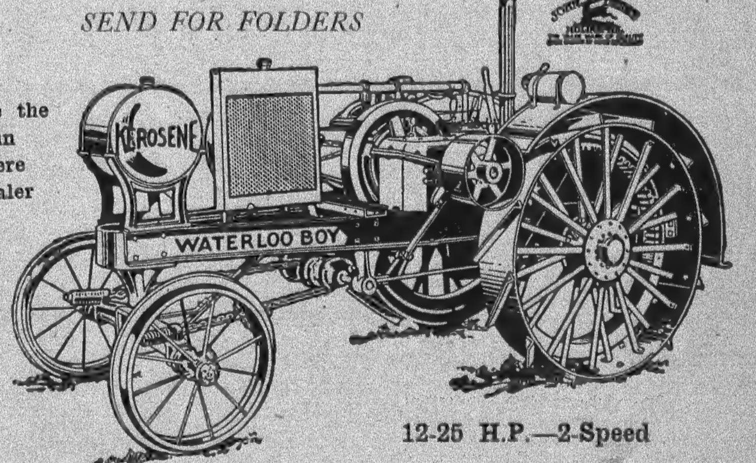
It's size makes it the ideal power for harvesting. Cutting is a big job that should be done quickly. With two or more binders behind this original kerosene tractor you can be sure of pulling through on record time.

With a belt power of 25 h.p., the Waterloo Boy is capable of handling comfortably a 24-inch separator with attachments.

Get your tractor now and it will be on the ground for your fall plowing as soon as your crop is taken off.

SEND FOR FOLDERS

See the John Deere Dealer



12-25 H.P.—2-Speed

John Deere Plow Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton Lethbridge

To Handle Your Farm

You Mighty Men of Toil

YOU NEED THE PROTECTION OF

"King of the Road"

Overalls

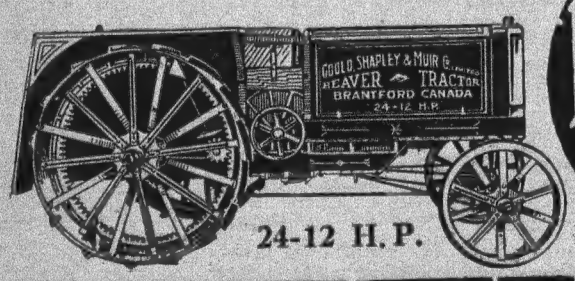
Sturdy work clothing, made of the best material—double stitched, strain points reinforced—coat buttons detachable, others rivetted on—highest grade workmanship throughout, and they cost no more than ordinary overalls.

Made of Stifel's Blue and White Striped Drill, also heavy Black and Blue Denim.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM!

R. J. WHITLA & CO. LTD., WINNIPEG

Oldest and Largest Gas Engine Company in Canada



BEAVER KEROSENE TRACTOR

24-12 H.P.

The Drive that Pulls

SEVEN SPEED FRICTION TRANSMISSION

Drives a 24-in Thresher

The Beaver has power to spare in driving a fully-equipped 24-inch thresher with blower, feeder, and all attachments. In addition, the Waukesha Motor has an actual reserve of 50 per cent. surplus power that is always available.

The friction transmission with seven speeds forward or reverse makes the Beaver as easy to operate as your car, and thus saves valuable time in setting and lining up.

SEE THE BEAVER AT THE LEADING WESTERN FAIRS

or

Write Dept. "D" for information

Goold Shapley & Muir Co. Limited

Brantford Portage la Prairie Regina Calgary

Music and the Industries

Continued from Page 47

musical instruments, due to depleted man power for producing them. In spite of the tremendously increased buying power of the people, in spite of agricultural prosperity and the high wages caused by the creation of munition plants, and in spite of a growing insistent hunger for music, the trade has had to contend with unfair, thoughtless and insidious allegations that music could be done without and the purchase of a musical instrument is an extravagance.

The numbers of phonographs that have sprung into existence would suggest marvelous activity in the music industries. But it should be borne in mind that, while the appearance of every new make causes comment of this nature, its disappearance is not publicly proclaimed and quite a number of obituaries could be written for departed phonographs.

Many of these makes that have come and gone trailed into existence on the momentum of the few leading makes that pioneered the industry and developed the art of sound production to a point where the household's collection of records is a mark of good taste and not evidence of a crude mentality, as might have been in the early stages of the industry. The phonographic field benefited by war conditions, where the piano trade suffered. Homes that never before felt the undeniable craving for music were driven to the phonograph by the heartaches, the ever-present anxiety and suspense, occasioned through loved ones being "over there." The talking machine was easier to buy than the piano. Its versatility made an appeal, and, moreover, it could be played by anyone in the home immediately on delivery. It brought vocal music, band music, instrumental solos, quartettes, duets, sacred, classic and popular; and in artists of note there were no limitations.

Many a home has become a music-loving home, and musically discriminating through its phonographic companionship, the purchase originally being made as an emotional safety valve or for entertainment. Music has proven a mental balancing influence.

The Player-Piano

The player-piano is an important development of the music industry. This instrument, originally played up as a mechanical wonder, is a musical marvel. As an invention, an accomplishment, or an evolution it justifies the closest scrutiny of anyone, but its function is to provide music. Unfortunately in the enthusiasm of its earlier appearance people were encouraged to believe that any member of the family could play like a virtuoso immediately on sitting down to the instrument. But there is more than merely pedalling with the feet. The player-piano offers no end of a range of development. With practice one unable to read a note of music can become an accomplished pianist, without the drag and strain of weary practices, that are the memory of so many who "took piano lessons." Withal the player-piano is always a piano. The player is an additional instrument. It does not detract from the piano, nor prevent its use as a hand-played piano.

Nearly thirty years ago Dr. Munson Hill, when his ministrations were among the working people, said that he rejoiced when he saw a piano taken into the home of one of his congregation. It meant such a big uplift for the family.

And it is so today. Music in the home is the making of the home. It is more than entertainment. It is refining. It broadens the mentality of the person fortunate enough to have studied it. It makes the intellect more nimble. To be able to listen intelligently to music and to produce it is an individual asset and a national asset. A teacher in a Manitoba public school in three months transformed a listless, indifferent group of children—alien boys and girls—into happy, enthusiastic, eager young Canadians, who attend school gladly; and her success is attributed to the use of music, via the talking machine. Through music she developed initiative, self-control and loyalty.

There should be music in every school. It is every child's birthright that he or she should be given a musical chance, and it is significant that the public school regulations of some of the provinces provide for the use of the phonograph and records in musical instruction in the schools.

Unfortunately the public attitude toward the teaching of music in the schools has either been one of indifference, or that music is a sort of polish rather than a practical subject that is a marvelous developer of the intellect, and that has a function in preparing children to take their places in the world.

It is not enough that the home should have a piano, talking machine, or organ. In an Ontario city there is a family of eight children, now all grown up. All but one belonged to the family orchestra, that, through the father's patient persistence, was built up step by step as each child became eligible for active membership. Working for day's wages, this parent bought for each child an instrument, to the despair of the mother. But he could always silence her criticism by saying, "We know we can always pay a fifty-dollar debt, but we don't know the disgrace we may be saved, and that we could not wipe out, by not keeping the boys at home. Incidentally, the 'cello, the violin, the cornet, etc., that this man bought have increased in commercial value several times over.

New Developments in the Trade

We have been, and are still, dependent upon other countries for our violins, banjos, guitars, mouth-organs, etc. The auto-harp, so familiar in every home, is made in this country now. Before the war our violins came largely from Germany, particularly the cheap varieties. France is now developing her export musical instrument trade, and Japan has also entered this field. So that where we once saw on the cheap fiddle "Made in Germany," we will now see "Made in Japan." But England is also a producer of violins, and it is to be expected that our best violins will come from the mother country.

Before the war mouth-organs came almost entirely from Germany, and to meet the quality and price of the familiar mouth-organ, the companion of every boy, seems to have presented an impossible proposition. We have since been buying in the United States and Japan. In time, no doubt, the German product, which was the result of years of specialization, will be equalled and superseded.

There is great significance in the fact that Dr. Hollis Dann, Dean of the Faculty of Music at Cornell University, delivered three addresses in Toronto and Hamilton on "Music in the Schools." One of these addresses was to a gathering of normal and public school music supervisors, heads of prominent musical institutions, and other educationalists, including the Minister of Education for Ontario. The predominant note of the address and discussions was that music must be recognized as a major subject in the public and high schools in a manner that children should not be deprived of their right to music.

Saskatchewan Gopher Competition

The gopher competition directed by the weeds and seed branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, accounted for 1,326,092 gophers this year, as compared with 880,000 last year. In all, 1,214 schools were entered in the contest, against about 1,000 schools last year. There are now nearly 10,000 Saskatchewan boys and girls under 18 who have joined the Junior Agricultural Service League, organized during the war for the purpose of getting rid of some of the gophers in order to save the crops which were needed for war purposes. In three years, over 2,000,000 gophers have been killed by members of the league, all during the early part of the season, before the young broods appear.

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Seven Cents Per Word---Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

HORSES

A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO horses infested with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 2tf

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—PERCHERON AND Belgian mares in foal, also Percheron and Belgian stallions. Terms can be arranged for responsible parties. C. D. Roberts & Sons, 254 Belvidere St., Winnipeg. 19t

SWINE

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS THAT GO OVER the top. Champion and imported stock. Not all Poland-Chinas are big type. C. A. Hulse Togo, Sask. 13-5

SELLING—WILLOW FARM DUROCS, 2 EXTRA fine bred sows, due August 10—September 14. Long growthy, 3 month pigs. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alberta. 29-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SELECTED WEANlings, $20 each. Sire, second prize, Toronto, Special easy feeding strain. Robert Young Millet, Alta. 28-4

FOR SALE—BERKSHIRES, MAY LITTER. Excellent stuff, from prize-winning stock, $15 to $20 each with pedigree. J. H. Elsey, Adanac, Sask. 28-4

SELLING—BERKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, TEN weeks old, $15 each. Geo. H. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 28-4

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, 14 months old. Price, $50. Edward Hammell, Senlac, Sask. 29-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TAMWORTH PIGS, two months old, $10 each. James Gifford, Glenside, Sask. 28-2

STOCK—Miscellaneous

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 3 extra good bulls, one-year-old this month; 6 young cows all in good shape, and good quality; 10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this month. Pony harness and carts always on hand. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, proprietor. 15tf

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN., BREEDer and importer of registered Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale, all ages, both sexes. 19tf

FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE boars and sows; two Shorthorn bulls, one Ayrshire bull; Early Ohio seed potatoes. A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka, Man. 17tf

DOGS

COLLIES—PUPPIES, TWO MONTHS OLD, extra good cattle strain; grade females, $8.00; males, $10. Pure-bred females, $15; males, $20.00. Gust. Detberner, Watrous, Sask. 27-3

FIVE REGISTERED COLLIE PUPS, MALES $15, females, $10. D. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 28-4

RABBITS

HARES—BLACK SIBERIAN PEDIGREED, $5.00 pair; Belgians, $3.00 pair. J. E. Griffin, Dunville, Ont. 28-3

ORPINGTONS

SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR hatching—males from pedigreed stock—10c each, $8.00 per 100. G. T. Felton, Semans, Sask. 21-5

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTONS, HENS AND cocks, to make room for young stock. Parrott Poultry Farm, Neepawa, Man. 28-2

LEGHORNS

BABY CHICKS—SAFE. OUR HEAVYWEIGHT Leghorns continue showing profits. Prairie Winters, $20 per 100. Rocks, Reds, $25 per 100. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 26-6

SUNDRY BREEDS

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUminum, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral, $1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, $2.00 doz.; 30, $3.00; incubator thermometers, $1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful Catalogue Free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 6tf

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4tf

WANTED—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL over 19 months. S. Rolufs, Handsworth P. O., Sask. 27-2

FOR SALE—TWO YEARLING SHORTHORN Bulls, nice roans. Wm. Hatch, Oak Lake, Man. 27-3

D. B. HOWELL, YORKTON, SASK., CAN supply anything you wish in dairy stock. Prices moderate. 28-6

GALLOWAY BULLS, REGISTERED, FOR SALE, from six to fifteen months. R. A. Wallace, High River, Alta. 49tf

REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK for sale. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREEDers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE, Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for sale. 42tf

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, RED, year old, from imported stock. J. W. Kennedy, Saltcoats, Sask. 29-2

SELLING—OUR ENTIRE HERD OF ABERDEEN Angus, consisting of 27 females and 13 bulls. R. Curran & Sons, Dominion City, Man. 29-3

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLLED Bulls. Hoosier Stock Farm, Galahad, Alta. 26-4

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS. HAZELGLEN FARM, Clandeboye, Man. 21-5

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAMarac and willow fence posts. Write for car-load prices, delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

RED TAMARAC FENCE POSTS AT 12c; 1,600 in car. H. Restrick, Arborg, Man. 26-4

FRUIT

BLACKBERRIES—EVERGREEN BLACKBERries, $3.50 per crate. Guaranteed to arrive in prime condition after five days on the train. Write for price list of other fancy fruits packed behind long commercial experience and in accord with Dominion Standard. Cash with order. Order Early. Quality Fruit Farm, Chilliwack, B. C. 26-4

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE OR RENT—MODERN DAIRY, 43 head. Stable for 6 horses, high-class milk route, unfailing supply of good water, pump and gasoline engine, 2 large hay barns, feed house, garage, milk house, 2 rooms, ice house, dwelling house, 9 rooms; basement and furnace, soft water and electric light. Property contains 21.3 acres, 12 acres cultivated; property almost square, and fenced, would make a grand residential estate. Large belt of trees on north side of buildings; situated on concrete road connecting with Winnipeg, 1½ miles from city. Further particulars from Imperial Dairy, P.O. Box 365, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

400-ACRE EQUIPPED FARM, INCOME LAST year over $5,000. Nearly new 12-room house, baths (hot, cold water), gas-lighted; cement floor main bairn, big second barn, litter and feed carriers, garage, store houses, all good. Smooth machine-worked fields, wire-fenced pasture, much wood, timber, fruit. On main road, convenient town. Aged owner. For quick sale Includes 10 cows, long list farm implements, etc.; at low price, $8,000, easy terms. Details this money-maker page 41, Catalog Bargains, 19 States, copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 208 B.G., Plymouth Building, Minneapolis.

OKANAGAN VALLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA. Fruit, dairy and mixed farm lands in any size tracts from ten acres upwards. Prices very low, easy terms. Most productive, as well as mildest and most healthful valley in Canada. For particulars write W. Curtis Hitchner, Gadsby, Alta. 29-3

BRITISH COLUMBIA—WE HAVE AN UP-TOdate list of fruit farms in the Okanagan; dairy farms, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in the Fraser Valley and Cariboo. Write for full particulars. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Offices also at Chilliwack, Cloverdale. 21tf

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of $200 to $300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 26-4

ATTENTION! FARMERS—320 ACRES, 280 broken, with second crop growing; also 640-acre pasture. Priced right. Communicate with B. F. McMurray, Pierson, Man. 28-3

QUARTER SECTIONS, SUITABLE MIXED Farming, Excellent Soil, Buildings, Improvements. Box 134, Athabasca, Alta. 26-3

FARM MACHINERY

SELLING—STANLEY JONES THRESHING outfit; 28-inch separator with straw carriers and windstacker mounted on special truck, with 9-horse stationary engine; good as new. $700 Cash. Henry Dielschneider, R.R. No. 3, Winnipeg, Man. 21-5

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BIG FOUR 25-45 gas tractor and six-furrow Cockshutt plows, in perfect condition, ready for work. Would consider 3 or 4-ton motor truck and some cash, cattle or sheep. Price for quick sale, $1,200, f.o.b. Henderson Bros., Whitemouth, Man.

FOR SALE—36-60 AVERY SEPARATOR FOR half price of new one. Run but 93 days; is complete and in first-class running order. Kept under cover. Good reason for selling. E. Kohler, Wilcox, Sask. 28-4

FOR SALE—LARGE LIST SECOND-HAND and rebuilt threshing machinery, steam and gas; all sizes. Send your inquiries. We may have just what you want. McKenzie Thresher Co., Indian Head, Sask. 26-4

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE. 1 HART PARR tractor, 1 Rumely separator (34-in), 1 Stuart stook loader, 1 John Deere engine gang plow, 8-furrow, twin-lift, stubble bottom. Box 168, Cupar, Sask.

PEERLESS GEAR OILER PREVENTS CUTting, saves oil, labor. Fits any tractor. Get your tractor equipment from Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg.

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SELLING—REEVES 25-HORSE STEAM PLOWing engine, Reeves separator, Cockshutt plows. Box 13, Bengough, Sask. 27-2

FOR SALE—ONE 28-44 ADVANCE RUMELY separator in good condition. Spooner Bros., Kirriemuir, Alta. 28-3

SELLING—BUFFALO PITTS STEEL FRAME 38x62 separator, run 90 days and always kept inside. Chas. Howden, Goodlands, Man. 28-2

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WANTED—A GOOD LIVE SALESMAN IN Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Special list of hardy stock, thoroughly tested and recommended by the Western Experimental Stations. Fruit trees, small fruits, seed potatoes, hardy trees for wind-breaks and shelter belts; flowering shrubs, vines, roses, perennials, etc. Highest commissions paid. Exclusive territory. Handsome free outfit. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 26-9

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WANTED—2,500 lbs BROME SEED, ALSO 500 bushels of fall rye. Must be clean and good seed. State price, f.o.b. your point. A. W. Robinson, Chauvin, Alta. 28-2

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SELLING—60 RANGE EWES BRED, ALSO 60 ewe lambs. D. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 9-6

SELLING—60 RANGE EWES BRED. D. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 12-4

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SELLING—HOLSTEIN MALES AND FEmales. Want dairy heifers in exchange for horses. D. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 9-6

SELLING—HOLSTEIN MALES AND FEmales. D. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 12-5

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water in the house, in the yard, in the barn! Wouldn't you like to know more about this wonderful modern comfort? Do you realize what a vital change the Phelps Light and Power Plant would bring into your whole life.

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simply at the turn of a switch! Light by which you can read in the evening in comfort, by which your wife can sew and darn, by which the children can study without hurting their eyes.

The Phelps Electric Plant will also make YOUR work easier. It will help you do more work in less time. Helps you and your hired man get through chores quickly—and get in when meals are ready. Gives you light—always handy—in the drive shed, in the garage, in your yard or in the home.

The PHELPS Plant is not a toy—but an oversize plant. It has capacity big enough for 75 lights. And it will give you POWER.

Use the Phelps for Electric Power or Like a Gas-Engine

Wherever there is a crank to turn—cream separator, churn, feed-chopper, saw, grindstone, washing-machine—you'll save time with electric POWER. By simply pressing a button you'll get rid of many a back-breaking job!

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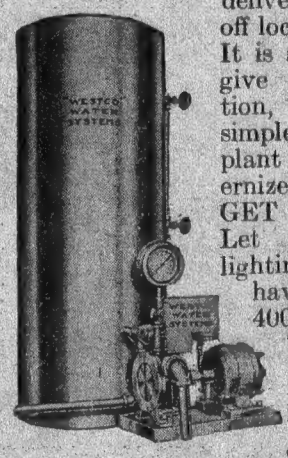

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